



ELITE

Vol.1, Issue 35, September 2021



Meeting H.E Ambassador Neveen ElHusseiny

Deputy Assistant Minister for
Migration, Refugees and Combatting Human
Trafficking, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



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OZONE FOR LIFE



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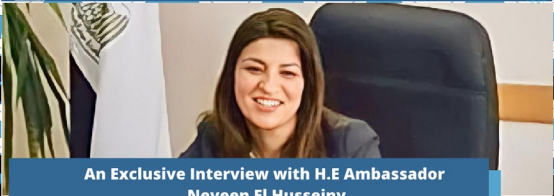
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An Exclusive Interview with H.E Ambassador Neveen El Hussein

Conducted by: Caroline Sherif, Reem Omran, Maram Mofreh, Mirna Osama

A lucky team of Elite's editors had the privilege of conducting an exclusive interview with H.E. Ambassador Neveen El Hussein, Deputy Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs for Immigration and Refugee Affairs, who gladly accepted our invitation, and proceeded to embrace us with insights over her successful journey. H.E. Ambassador Neveen El Hussein joined the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, where she majored in Political Science, and then pursued a career in the field of human rights for a while, before joining the diplomatic corps. Even though she handled plenty of critical issues throughout her years of work, human rights remained her priority and focus issue all along. Our team had a chance to reminisce with her over some of her memories at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, and she also shared with us her assessment on Egypt's relationship with the outside world and the human rights situation in Egypt.

Starting off, **how did your relationship with the Faculty of Economics and Political Science begin, and why did you choose it?**

I excelled in my school studies and achieved a high score, which qualified me to join FEPS, alongside the fact that I was interested in development topics. However, I was torn between joining Faculty of Al-Azhar or Faculty of Economics and Political Science; my family rooted for FEPS, claiming that through it, I could end up joining the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and become an ambassador, and thus contributing in society's change. Other factors, including job opportunities, formed my final decision, which led to joining FEPS.

Why did you choose the political science major, and how did this major contribute to shaping your personality?

Generally speaking, I was fond of economics, which Dr. Fakhri El-Feki taught me. What was holding me back from majoring in it was, I was not good at mathematics and statistics, and frankly, studying Economics is all about Math and Statistics. On the other hand, I was also a big fan of political science, so I followed my passion and picked it as my major. I surely learnt a lot from my esteemed professors, and they contributed a lot in shaping me into what I am today; they broadened my thoughts and opened up my eyes to a variety of field and aspects in life. I am also a curious person by nature, and that really helped me develop in manifold areas and expanded my interests.

How was your relationship with the professors and what are the situations that you remember the most with them?

I was diligent throughout the university years, and I was surrounded by plenty of support and guidance from my professors. On top of my mind is Dr. Mustafa Kamel El-Sayed, who taught me the importance of human rights and aided me in gaining experience in the field through providing a training at a non-governmental organization working in human rights and he never skimped on us with advice. Dr. Mustafa Kamel also invited a lot of overwhelming speakers, who enlightened us with priceless information in various sessions and conferences. All these factors transformed into an individual who is not only devoted to studying, but also someone who is all about reading and learning about different areas. I really owe him, and plenty of other professors, a lot of gratitude; We were fortunate to have professors who pushed us to be better versions of ourselves, and ones that gave us a safe space for discussions.



Who is H.E Ambassador Neveen El Hussein grateful for?

It is impossible to pick just one professor to whom I am grateful for; each and every person that taught me left their mark on me and aided me to develop in a successful person. As I previously mentioned, Dr. Mustafa is someone who I can never forget or thank enough; In fact, I'm still learning from him till this age and day. There's still a long list of many professors, that words can never do them justice, like Dr. Ahmed Youssef, Dr. Hassan Nafaa, Dr. Fakhry El-Feki and, many more than you can ever imagine!

Can you tell us more about your current position?

Of course, I am currently the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Migration, Refugees and Combating Human Trafficking, a department of the multilateral international organizations sector. I regard myself lucky to be in this position, since human rights are my outmost concern, and also because it gives a sense of self-satisfaction being a women working development fields and making life-changing decisions. Egypt hosts about six million immigrants, including 260,000 refugees from different countries such as Syria, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia. Among my duties is resolving the issue of human trafficking, which is groups or individuals, who exploit victims for their own benefits, and it has different forms such as child labor, and their exploitation in begging in the streets, or exploitation in the name of organ trade. Another duty of my job is to clarify to the international community the burden that Egypt bears as a result of hosting these numbers of immigrants and refugees; The Egyptian financial sector is always under so much pressure as result of the inclusion policy followed in our state, and that is refugees and immigrants are entitled basic services such as health and education. Accordingly, we try to address the international community and to persuade them to help us life these burdens by directing aid to areas that are a priority for the Egyptian government, such health and education. My position also includes a part in which we work with international organizations to raise awareness of the dangers of illegal immigration, raising awareness against the risks of exploitation and human trafficking, and finally cooperating to create job opportunities for young people.

FEPS' students are always interested in joining the diplomatic corps; In your opinion, how can they prepare themselves for this?

First of all, they have to be completely aware of everything that is happening around them, through following the news in the newspapers and magazines; Back then, we weren't as fortunate as you are since we didn't have the privilege of accessing global news with just one click on our phones, so make good use of this. Most importantly, you must follow various ongoing news in different areas of the world, and not just focus on certain trendy events or first world countries. As for the ministry's of foreign affairs exam, you must know that passing it is not in any way dependant on the amount of curriculum you have memorized, but rather on on your extensive experience in various fields. The more diversified sources of knowledge you have, the higher chances of passing you get. In other words, Continuous follow-up of the news reviewing current events and different topics are the key to this exam. Adding up, what we learn in international organizations and international law gives FEPS' graduates an advantage over other colleges graduates who are taking the exam as well.





When it comes to Egypt, how do you evaluate Egypt's relationship with the outside world and its most important opportunities and challenges?

Egypt faces various challenges, especially at a regional level, such as instability in close areas in the and the Renaissance Dam, which poses great challenges. Egypt's foreign policy is based first on establishing strong relations with various countries in the world such as the United States of America, Russia, China and countries of the European Union, so that we do not rely on only one center of power. Secondly, the policy is concerned with making the state a relevant country, and one that participates and has a say in various issues. We are improving our relationship with African countries by setting up development projects and playing an active role in various initiatives within the African Union, such as Silencing the Guns. In addition to Egypt's active role when it chaired the African Union two years ago, we can also its relevance development through its role in the Security Council and its participation in different issues. On the other hand, we are now in the stage of a multipolar system, as there isn't a single source of power and thus, non-state actors have a big role; some of them finance terrorism, which increases the challenges facing Egypt or any other country.

There are also several challenges, such as cyber security challenges, human security issues and water and food shortage, which requires Egypt actively emphasize its importance of not violating them, alongside other issues such as the dangers of climate change and its impact on stability within countries and migration paths. Therefore, Egypt, as any other country, is trying to adopt an active foreign policy on various forums.

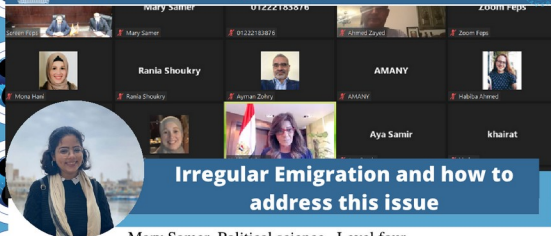
You have a special interest in the human rights issues, accordingly, how do you assess the human rights situation in Egypt?

First things first, there's not a single country that perfectly follows and respects human rights. We assess the situation based upon progression this state has witnessed in not violating human rights.

As of right now, I believe there is a tendency and the capacity to promote humeuropéen rights, following the noticeable interest in economic and social rights. There was a period where I had worked in the field of human rights, before joining the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Finally, what is your message to the students of Cairo University's Faculty of Economics and Political Science?

I would like to emphasize on how fortunate you are to have had the chance to join this esteemed faculty, you have an excellent opportunity to learn like never before. You should also invest the free time you have now to work and develop better versions of yourselves, because once you graduate, you get swamped with a lot of different issues, alongside focusing on volunteer work and gaining different experiences. Another useful area where you can invest your time is to learn new languages, as it will benefit you and expand the framework. Moreover, making new friends should be the list of your priorities, because college's bonds and friendships are irreplaceable and like no other. When it comes to extensive studies and masters, seek new and interesting topics, and always think out of the box. And finally, always stay in touch with your professors.



Mary Samer, Political science , Level four

The decline in the number of incidents of illegal emigration has been clear to us recently due to the efforts made by the Egyptian Ministry of Emigration starting in 2016 and over the past years, which helped in the absence of such occurrences during that period, but the recent occurrence of the drowning of 11 young men from Dakahlia Governorate on an illegally migrating boat heading to Italy encouraged the Emigration Research Unit of the Center For Economic and Financial Research and Studies at the Faculty, in cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry of Emigration, to hold a panel discussion on the topic "Irregular Emigration and how to address it". The symposium was held on Thursday morning, September 2 through Zoom application, and has been moderated by Prof. Adla Ragab, Coordinator of the Migration Studies Unit. The symposium was conducted by Ambassador Nabila Makram, Egyptian Minister of Emigration, Prof. Mahmoud Al-Saeed, the Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Heba Nassar, Professor of Economics at the Faculty, and Prof. Ahmed Zayed, Professor of Sociology, Prof. Amani Masoud, Professor of Political Sciences, and Prof. Ayman Zuhri, Expert in Migration Studies. The symposium began with an introduction by Prof. Adla Ragab, Director of the Center for Migration Studies, speaking of the seriousness of Irregular Emigration and the efforts made by the state in confronting it,

especially after the recent incident, which claimed the lives of 11 young Egyptians. She explained that the purpose of the symposium is trying to reach realistic and practical solutions for this issue. The discussion was divided into the opening speech of the Dean, followed by the speech of the Minister Nabila Makram, and then each of the professors proceeded in clarifying a different aspect of the crisis.

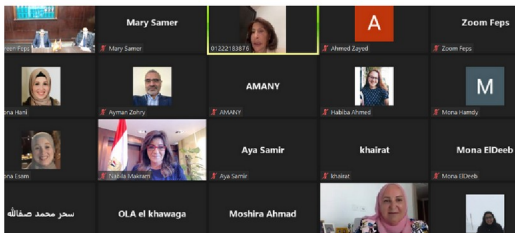
Prof. Heba Nassar focused on the economic aspect, Prof. Ahmed Zayed explained the social dimension, Prof. Amani Masoud discussed the issue from a political point of view. Finally, Prof. Ayman Al-Zuhri explained the practical side of the issue. Then came the participants' comments on the symposium and finally, Ambassador Nabila Makram discussed the ideas presented followed by the closing speech of the Dean. First, Prof. Mahmoud Al-Saeed, the Dean of the Faculty, gave the opening speech, in which he thanked the Minister for her invitation to discuss this critical issue, and then spoke briefly about the causes of this phenomenon, including attractive factors and repulsive factors in each governorate. Following that, the speech of the Ambassador Nabila Makram, Minister of Emigration, to explain that the reason for holding the symposium is the keenness of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi to discuss any phenomenon from all possible aspects.



Then she began to review the state's achievements in that regard, as she indicated that in 2016, not a single boat of illegal emigration went outside the country's borders. In 2019, the state launched the "lifeboats" initiative to cooperate with emigrants and to make it clear that the state doesn't not stand against the idea of emigration, but rather the illegal emigration and then came The "Decent Life" initiative for the state to care about the rehabilitation of Egyptian rural areas: the main source of illegal emigration. The Minister also indicated the ministry's cooperation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry to encourage youth to re-allocate the money that would be spent in illegal emigration to small and medium businesses in our country. In addition, She explained the reasons for the return of this phenomenon from her point of view, which may be represented in the dissatisfaction of the business owners responsible for the illegal migration of these young people, because preventing this phenomena means stopping their work, also the issue includes a security dimension, which is what the Minister described as questioning the efforts of the state, and finally the Minister ended her speech by praising this Symposium and the opinions reviewed throughout it.



The discussion started by Prof. Heba Nassar, who reviewed the economic aspect and explained that the main motive behind illegal emigration is the economic factor such as: unemployment and job opportunities. She explained that the problem lies in the comparison: that whoever travels and succeeds despite the consequences they face act as an incentive for others to travel, where if the procedures of the legal emigration are found to be complicated, they will resort to illegal emigration. The professor also explained that the problem lies in the need of European or receiving countries for irregular employment, which encourages young people in the Egyptian rural areas to seek these opportunities. Finally, Prof. Heba concluded her speech with recommendations that would help in confronting the phenomenon and she divided it on the three levels: international, regional and local. On the international level, addressing this issue requires concerted international efforts. On the regional level, she recommended the establishment of research centers and observatories to study this phenomenon. And on the local level, she emphasized the need to establish family research centers and paying attention to the role of NGOs. Then Prof. Ahmed Zayed discussed the social aspect of the issue, which can be summarized in the idea of "Emigration Culture" that describes the centralization of the idea of emigration in the minds of the citizens, so he described this phenomenon as one that is intertwined with several factors and hence cannot be studied independently. Among the effects of this phenomenon is the problem of adaptation encountered by emigrants to societies that are completely different from their own, in addition to the problem of overpopulation that the receiving countries suffer from. At the end of his speech, Dr. Ahmed Zayed explained that one of the proposed solutions is: Paying attention to the discussion panels that aim at creating a new culture instead of the "Emigration Culture".



Following that, Prof. Amani Masoud explained that dealing with this issue properly requires the understanding of the state's view of the illegal emigrant: Does the state regard him/her as a criminal and blames him/her for their circumstances, or does it regard him/her as a victim of circumstances that must be changed, or does the state considers him/her neither a criminal nor a victim, but as a person who thought of solving his/her problem in a creative way, even if it was illegal? Prof. Amani believes that this type of emigration results from the problem of trust and belonging of the Egyptian citizens. In her opinion, this phenomenon is a form of undeclared war against the state and society. She further explained that this emigration has paradoxical dualities, so we find the duality of drowning and survival: while some drown, others survive. Finally, the professor concluded her speech by stating that confronting this phenomenon requires: defining the state's view of the emigrant and changing the Emigration Culture. Finally, Prof. Ayman Al-Zuhri praised the professors' contributions and emphasized the role of media in drawing a correct picture of illegal emigration.

He explained that the current wave of emigration to European countries is very similar to the idea of labor migration to the Gulf countries in order to make money and then return to Egypt and not for the purpose of settling abroad. He also clarified that the "Emigration Culture" as explained by Prof. Ahmed Zayed, is popular in the rural areas of Egypt. However, not everyone suffering from economic problems resorts to emigration. Prof. Ayman stressed the importance of the factor of openness in solving the issue: the state's openness with its citizens about the situation and how to deal with it.

At the end, Prof. Adla commented on the professors' contributions and received some supporting and opposing comments to the ideas that were put forward. Finally, the minister commented on all what was discussed and emphasized that the state does not blame the victims in addition to the need to conduct field research to understand the way of thinking of youth, then she thanked the center and the participating professors. Finally, the Dean concluded the symposium by thanking the minister and all participating professors and calling for more fruitful discussions.



A visit for cooperation between Yemen and Egypt

Marihan Ayman, Fourth year, Economics

On Monday, August 23, 2021. The Faculty of Economics and Political Science at Cairo University received a visit of nature to strengthen academic relations between Hadramaut University in Yemen and Cairo University in Egypt.

Dean of the faculty of economics and political sciences Mahmoud El-Said has welcomed Professor Mohamed Awad Parshid, Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Hadramaut, Professor Salah Ali bin Medchel, Head of the Department of Political Science of the College, as well as Dr. Murad Mohamed Baaloui, faculty member, accompanied by Cultural Adviser Mohamed Al-Abadi.

The visit included a tour of the college library, an overview of what is taught at the bachelor's level, and an explanation of the programs offered by the college at the graduate level. also visited the electronic lab and identified the students' grade monitoring mechanism. Enthusiasm has prompted the Hadramaut University delegation to hold further cooperation

programs between the two universities. Moreover, they have discussed the educational situation of students from the dear state of Yemen.

On the other hand, the University of Hadramaut delegation discussed their fields of study, and, through that discussion, both sides had a desire to establish bonds of cooperation and educational exchange. The visit ended by honoring dean Mahmoud Al-Sayed and other Professors from the Political Science Department. by offering them the Hadramaut University Shield for their efforts to facilitate the educational process.





"NICE SAHEL VS EVIL SAHEL...WHICH ONE ARE YOU?"

(DISCUSSION REPORT)

CAROLIN SHERIF, MARIAM AHMED, NAYERA SHERIF, BAHEY EL DIN AYMAN, FARAH ELMELEGY & MARIAM HEFNY

As summer enters and temperatures rise, what might be better than a holiday in front of sea surf and refreshing air breeze? Egyptians take the opportunity of the summer vacation to escape the burning temperatures by going to one of the most famous and beautiful parts of the Mediterranean Sea, the North Coast "ElSahel". Known for its relatively mild climate, ElSahel usually means the area from the west of Alexandria to the beginning of Marsa Matrouh passing through ElHamman, ElAlamein, Sidi Abdurrahman, ElDaba, ElFolka and Ras ElHekma. After several acts of development and improvements in that region the north coast was divided as some people believe into two groups: "The Old Sahel" and "The New Sahel" or as social media users have called it "The Nice Sahel and the Evil Sahel". According to some, the "New Sahel" has brought to us a different lifestyle than the old Egyptian one in terms of spending leisure time and the issue of high prices. Elite team has decided to make a report so as to explore the perspectives of the students of the different Cairo University faculties like the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Faculty of Mass Communication, Faculty of Pharmacy, Faculty of Engineering, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Dentistry and the Faculty of Commerce (Georgia).

We started by asking students where they would prefer to go or where they went in the summer of 2021. Most students said that they were going to resorts of the "New Sahel", some preferred to travel to the resorts of the Old Sahel, while others

preferred to travel to other places such as Marsa Matrouh, Port Said, Ain ElSokhna, Ghardaa and Dahab. When we asked the students how they would choose the perfect summer destination, they agreed on the importance of the cleanliness of the place, the sea, availability of services and places of excitement, however, the students had different opinions regarding the overall atmosphere of the resort; some prefer the resort to be quiet and suitable for all family members, while others prefer the place to be vibrant and lively, having a loud nightlife with constant DJs playing.



As for the difference between past and present going-out places, some have said that in the past, Alexandria was considered the main summer attraction, but now it highly depends upon the resort itself and have even reached the possibility of going to destinations outside Egypt as it matches the prices of new places the north coast. It was greatly agreed upon that the old destinations were simple



and spontaneous with few places to go. Eating "feteer" and renting bikes were the main highlights of the day before going to sleep. And of course, the prices were much cheaper and a sense of warmth was always present. On the other hand, some found that the new "Sahel" required going out of the resort a lot, had higher prices and proved to be more convenient for friends than families because of the complications they face in getting into places. So some people thought that new places were more fun, while others said that these complications didn't suit them. Moreover, all students agreed on the fact that it's not possible to generalize why people go to new destinations as a result of competitions, or "Trends", there are people who go to a particular place because it suits their tastes and lifestyle, and that's not to deny that there are some who go to certain places to follow the Trend, not to have fun or relax. When we talked about the Old Sahel and the New Sahel, we asked students if they heard about the "Nice/Evil Sahel" trend and their opinion on it, the

majority of students acknowledged that they had heard about it through social media, and all students, whether owners of new or old resorts, agreed that the Trend described the current situation in terms of sky-high prices for services that had become almost double that of the Old Sahel though it's the same service; the more expensive it becomes, the cooler the resort becomes which is very far from relaxing and having fun and more about social bragging and taking pictures. On the contrary, it's the vibes of the Old Sahel, and it's relatively reasonable prices that have made the "Nice Sahel" free of all society pressures. But students disagreed at one point. What's more appropriate for families? Some felt that the "Old Sahel" was more suitable for its calmness, while others thought that the "New Sahel" had many places suitable for all age groups; there is a variety of restaurants, coffee shops and nightclubs for adults



and young people. There are a lot of family entertainment places like parks. The students then discussed the acts that had caused them discomfort or annoyance in the north coast in general. Some mentioned the racism against veiled women by some beaches, and parties that required the hijab to be worn in a certain way "turban" or not to welcome hijabis at all. Some owners in the new resorts also mentioned the phenomenon of dividing beaches so that owners, tenants and visitors could be distinguished, with the resort requiring owners to allow access to a specific number of visitors, which some found disturbing because they were owners and entitled to receive visitors as they wished, while others felt that this was not racism but rather a distinct service provided by the resort to the owners. Some have also denounced allowing alcohol and





illegal items to underage kids, as some have seen it as an illegal thing that is too widespread and may also harm others, not just the ones entitled to it. In addition to the price increase, the majority of students were unanimous on the point that such an increase was irrelevant compared to the service offered. When we asked students why prices were so high in some places, some felt that it was because of the increased demand for services; as suppliers would increase prices with the increase of demand without any regard to the value of the product provided. Others, however, believed that the rise in prices in the new resorts is fully explained by the difference in services in terms of cleanliness, safety and the presence of well-known brands. Finally, we asked students whether going to "EiSahel" fulfilled their vacation goals and they had different views on this point. Some students have stated that they feel some kind of social pressure to fit the environment around them. As a result, they do not act normal or behave normal as they feel uncomfortable. Others have seen that they go anywhere they want, remain normal and enjoy the place regardless of whether it is in line with the trend or not.

In short, we conclude that the phenomenon of the division between places in the north coast has transformed it from just a place of relaxation and of enjoyment to a parade and bragging between people. Although these phenomena may have existed before, they were not as recognized as now with the



presence of social media platforms as is now the case. But comparisons are all around us, as a system that exists in Egyptian society, something that is quite uncomfortable. Well-fare is everyone's right and must be able to do it in the way they like and at affordable prices. And in general, whether we're supporters of the Nice Sahel or the Evil Sahel, and no matter how different our ways of enjoying are, everyone is free to live their lives the way that comforts them, without a constant sense of societal pressure, whether through social media or rejection simply because of their different beliefs.





It's the bread, again ...

Antony Ayman - L3 - Economics

In January 1977, Deputy Prime Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs Dr. Abdel Monim Qissouni announced some austerity procedures to be followed by the Government to address the general budget deficit in accordance with the Framework for Cooperation with the IMF and the World Bank, the most important of these is to cut subsidies on some important commodities by about 25% for sugar, 35% for tea, 50% for bread, and other commodities such as rice, oil, gasoline and cigarettes. The Egyptian street response was quick and violent, creating what was called after the "bread riots," in which workers, students and employees came out protesting against those decisions. The government backed down from these decisions after violent demonstrations and confrontations between security forces and demonstrators. There is no doubt that the current Government remembers well those events that threatened Sadat's legitimacy at the time. Nevertheless, the President preferred to bear the consequences of announcing that "it is time to raise the

price of the 5 piasters bread" instead of assigning it to another government official. This decision came with the aim of providing funding for the the healthy school meals initiative , which will cost 8 billion pounds.

A loaf of bread is sold to citizens for 5 pennies, costing about 37 pennies, hence the subsidies are by about 32 pennies. Total bread subsidy costs 45 billion pounds, which represents about 2% of the total government spending. Also, this decision must be seen as an extension of the implications of the economic reform programme, which - despite its necessity and positive effects on general budget indicators - has had a severe impact on the poorest and most vulnerable groups, as the proportion of citizens living below the poverty line reached about 30% in 2017. This is not the first increase in the price of bread, since the weight of the loaf was reduced from 110 grams to 90 grams in August 2020, resulting in an indirect 18% increase in it's price, according to the adviser to the head of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Heba El-Lithy.



Decisions cutting subsidies are always a heavy burden on the poorest classes. According to the CAPMAS, a 5 piasters increase in the price of bread will result in a 2.5% increase in expenditure on food for the 10% of the population's lowest income. Bread subsidy is therefore a protective shield for the lowest income classes, providing an important part of their basic nutritional needs. According to Professor Heba Al-Lithi, 4% to 5% of Egyptians are threatened with falling below the poverty line if the price of a loaf is raised.

Some are wondering about how much waste these low prices are causing, as many citizens feed their animals with this bread or with bakeries leftovers. In this case, the governmental subsidy system serves citizens who can now get a cheaper source of meat. Moreover, reusing bakeries overproduction isn't the problem, overproduction is, and it can be solved however by simply reducing the production. Even if the bread is not used to feed cattle but pets, the decision of raising the price of bread will have a deeper impact on the lowest-income strata, who might not be able to meet their needs. While this type of bread will remain the cheaper and better option for the middle and high income classes. The poorest are therefore left with no other option than reducing their consumption.

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The government has not made a final announcement on the new price, but there is no doubt that this decision will not be in the interest of the lowest income classes, as they will have to devote a larger portion of their income to their food needs. Reducing the number of beneficiaries may therefore be a more efficient option than cutting the subsidy, as it would make the system more targeted and less expensive. This is indeed what the Government has resorted to in advance.





With Percentages drop: Top colleges are at a crossroads

Mohamed El Baghdadi- PHD Researcher-FEPS

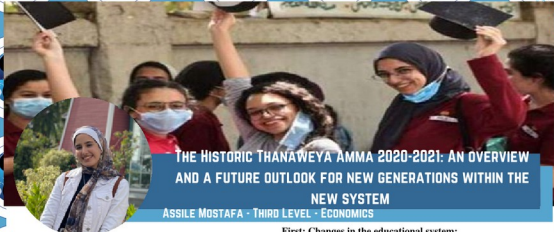
Translated by: Reem Omran

How exactly are "top colleges" defined nowadays? And why is there this directed trend that is enforcing a fall in the overall scores of high school students? Is this the comeback of Egypt's old high school system, or is it an attempt of complete restructuring of the educational system; and if it's the case of complete restructuring does change start from high school seniors, the top of the pyramid, and moves all the way down to nurseries, or should it be the other way around? Are we even ready for such a change, or do we lack its basic knowledge and needs? Is the clash with reality real, or is it ambiguous? Do senior students and their parents have the willpower and mental energy to handle the hectic high school life within their household? Are we ready to start looking into different educational areas, like technical, industrial, and agricultural education?

Everyone dreams of joining an esteemed and prestigious college, or in other words, they are dying to join what is commonly defined as a top one. Whilst waiting for their results, parents and students are in the midst of a psychological war that uproots hearts; however, the war doesn't end there, there's another struggle that awaits them when it comes to the colleges' decisions, one that affects an individual's life path forever. Therefore, this year, there are radical differences that're pretty noticeable, since lights are strongly shed on new and diverse fields, universities and institutes; the government is working on reviving those areas again. The new orientation of the current educational system preaches that the Faculties of Medicine, Engineering, Economics and Political Science, Languages, and Mass Communication are no longer the dream of high school students, or that they are the safe and healthy havens for the Egyptian households. This new orientation puts rarely joined majors at a spotlight, like nuclear energy, technology, water engineering, renewable

energy, and artificial intelligence; Experts believe that this decline in overall scores is indirectly benefiting those majors, whereas top students will now put them into consideration. Will be the top only for these rare majors. With that being said, the concept of having a bunch of graduates unemployed for decades may be put to an end; the supply in certain areas and field have always been way more than the demand, accordingly, it's way better for students to have the opportunity to join the college they desire, and work in a field they're passionate about, rather than working in an area that's no way near their qualification. The matter of how big of a score you need to get in order to join your desired college was something that needed immediate addressing, and frankly, it's fundamentally different from what we are use to.

Today, with this new system and orientation, a message is being delivered to all high school students, and that is there's no longer a place for university graduates among the boat of unemployment. With the new assessment methods, 2021 results are completely different than ones we have witnessed in the past couple of years, nay decades, but the real question remains: Is the educational system really heading for the better, or are we still missing plenty of aspects to be put into consideration? As a matter of facts, education is a vital key towards a society's progression, in other words, education is an issue through which one civilization is built and another is destroyed because of it. Thus, seeing actual results and change won't come within days, or even months, it doesn't just come down to changing a grading system, nor changing a curriculum; this issue requires years, and a plan that's based upon an extensive study conducted by specialists. It's never too late to commence changing lives and implanting happiness within households with a new and properly designed system, but there's a sea of aspects that needs to be taken into consideration.



THE HISTORIC THANAWEYA AMMA 2020-2021: AN OVERVIEW AND A FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR NEW GENERATIONS WITHIN THE NEW SYSTEM

ASSILE MOSTAFA - THIRD LEVEL - ECONOMICS

It goes without saying that this year has indeed already been, in all aspects of life, a "historic year", as it witnessed several radical changes not only in the education system, but also in the method of assessment and correction systems, and this had an impact on students, groups and the educational system as a whole. It is the first school year that witnesses a modernization and a digital transformation of the educational system...

In fact, when the grade results of the Thanaweya Amma stage (Grade 12) appeared on Tuesday 17th of August, 2021, it was shocking to find that the total marks and the grades level are completely different from what we were used to in previous years, as the total marks generally have decreased dramatically: No full marks and the GPA decreased and only about 74% of students have passed this year's exams.

For instance, there were no longer such fictitious total grades such as 100%, 101%, and hundreds of thousands of students who would get 99% on their grades certificates, which was kind of suspicious, and so the numbers became more realistic, and the indicators of the Tansiq -(the Coordination Office of the ministry of higher education, who publishes at the end of every year a list of colleges and institutes and the minimum test scores required for each)- of the first stage of the scientific division fell from 97.6% to 88.4%, and scientific/mathematics division from 94.4% to 80%, and finally, literature from 79.9% to 65.73%.

But one must bear in mind that this doesn't at all reflect the failure of students or having poor grades as commonly thought, on the contrary, this is similar to what we call in economics "an inflation in the grades average", and thus we are now witnessing the transition from the nominal value to the real value, that is, the grades that reflect the actual level of the student's performance and measure it.

First: Changes in the educational system:

This year is the first to be officially conducted under the online learning system, and it is completely different and incomparable with last year, which saw the resort to distance learning as a way to adapt to the unforeseen conditions of the epidemic, but looking at this year, we can clearly recognize that the new educational system was well prepared for the virtual learning experience, as it has established many channels and online tools and facilitates to enhance learning through new platforms including knowledge banks on the websites of the Ministry of Education and others...

Also, it is no longer a system that depends on memorization and recitation, as students are now trained to solve questions and models that contain ideas and problems they didn't see before in order to help them develop the ability to think, analyse and solve problems, instead of repeated exams and predictable questions, to the point that students used to enter the exam expecting certain questions to come in, they would prepare for them and not others..., while this system encourages critical thinking, problem solving, methodology and learning, not just practice...

Second: Changes in the examination and assessment system:

This was encouraged by the new assessment system that the Ministry of Education decided to implement, which is an examination system consisting of an open book exam with only multiple choice (MCQ) questions. Thus, This system eliminated essay questions in all subjects which helped in getting rid of many of the defects that were related to this type of questions, including wasting the student's time in writing instead of thinking, the same exam period may allow a larger number of questions if there was no time allocated for writing, also there is no longer room for "dabbling" or deception by students who have a good ability to express but actually don't know the answer to a question...



On the other hand, the open book system came to prove that the lesson is not only for those who memorize lessons and terms, but for those who understand them well and sink them in so that they can apply them with the help of some information, rules and laws through the book with them, which develops critical thinking and the ability to deal with new questions in the exam, which encourages more to think and less time to cheat...

Third: Change in the correction system:

The multiple-choice question system made possible the correction, for the first time, to be fully automated and almost free from human intervention... This helped liberate from countless problems, starting with errors in correcting and calculating the total score, or the inaccuracy of the given score due to the difficulty of correcting essay questions and the fact that answers and their corresponding corrections in cases where there isn't a model answer may be subjective to both the teacher and the student, which gives room for bias or lack of objectivity sometimes...

Therefore, reducing human intervention helped with the integrity and objectivity of correction process played a huge role in reducing the number of student grievances due to the reduction of errors.

But in the end, after the result appeared and the experiment ended, can we proclaim that this system has succeeded in achieving its goals? And to what degree? What can we predict for future generations? For example, despite the effectiveness and efficiency of this system, and its keenness to build students' thinking and analysis and develop their skills, in reality, the students were not sufficiently prepared to move to this system or prepared for it in the various previous stages.



In fact, not everyone can get used to a radical change in the way they used to study their lessons and studies, as it was imperative to prepare the students somewhat for this system beforehand. With that being said, perhaps this system would come out much better for future generations, who will by then have had the opportunity to get used to and prepare for this shift in the educational process, not only starting from High school, but from middle school and before that as well...

Also, the complete lack of essay questions may deprive some students who are skilled in writing from developing and improving their skill, especially in some subjects such as languages, expression and composition, which are also among the skills that must be

Acquired, developed and evaluated among students, as they are skills much needed in all areas of life, but are also the focus of some disciplines such as literature, languages, politics, media and others...

Generally, we can say that a more efficient and effective educational process with this new system awaits future generations.

But as we said, it is a condition that the minds of students are prepared from early stages for this constructive system so that the results are optimal.



But there are still some outstanding questions:

Will this online system with the various changes that accompanied it still remain in the future, especially after the end of the Corona/pandemic one day, or will Thanaweya Amma continue to witness changes and fluctuations from year to year? Booklets, Tablets and other modifications installed and omitted over the years, it is time for future generations to witness the stability of an educational process that's based on a specific, clear and studied system, which is what the Ministry of Education is currently striving to achieve.

Finally, universities have a very big role in evaluating the levels of these graduate batches under the new system and measuring the extent of their understanding and familiarity with various scientific subjects, and therefore whether the system is really fruitful or not, especially after that private universities joined the coordination process officially under the Ministry of Education and Higher Education.



TALIBAN AND THE UNITED STATES: A SOLID PLAN OR IS IT GETTING OUT-OF-HAND?

ROSANNE AHMED - SOPHOMORE - POLITICAL SCIENCE

This period of controversial events, starting out with the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan after 20 years; to Taliban's official rule of Kabul, is refreshing the mind of those with an enthusiastic political passion throwing the light upon Hilary Clinton's 2012 statement regarding the major US funding to the creation of Al-Qaida, saying: "Let's be careful with what we sow because we will harvest". And she got that right indeed as the harvesting season came in action three decades after the seeds were planted. Today, America faces those who were, then, its vital weapon aiming at the destruction of the Soviet Union-- trying to end the struggle, conflict of interest and paving the way for global domination-- but now a vivid indicator of its instability.

Looking out the window on Taliban, we witness that the control of the dispersed Islamic parties over Afghanistan, after the fall of the Communist Party in the 1990s, was the main fertilizer in Taliban's territory, founded in 1996 by Mullah Muhammad Omar who eventually controlled all other parties in the region, thus having great control over several parts of Afghanistan, forming the Afghan Islamic Emirate and committing many crimes under the slogan of Sharia while stabbing America's "immortal body" "or so we thought." Then the "obvious" aggression began after the 9/11 Bombing with George Bush holding Al-Qaida responsible as well as accusing Taliban of harboring Bin Laden and other prominent figures of Al-Qaida, which was the key driver of the U.S. military "invasion" of Afghanistan a month later.

There were on and off attacks between both parties while billions of dollars spent by the U.S. to train the Afghan army with the aim of countering Taliban's terrorism.

Those billions standing like origami barriers in front of Taliban's acquisition of new states in Afghanistan but those of steel in front of most Americans discouraging the idea of war.

Based on which, the number of US soldiers went down from 110,000 soldiers in 2001 to only 4,000 last year, following a US attempt to negotiate with Taliban. A negotiation defying Hollywood patriotic movies' writers and their "The United States of America doesn't negotiate with terrorists" punchline.

In Qatar 2018, the negotiations revolved around America's complete withdrawal from Afghanistan leaving the Afghan government and Taliban responsible to reach an agreement, followed by February 2020's peace agreement stating that, U.S. troops will be fully withdrawn from Afghanistan, by May 2021 after more than 20 years of war and more than 2,400 soldiers and harmless Afghan souls lost. And this is how the word "illogical" was the main protagonist of the US VS Taliban plot. As we are witnessing the spread of global discontent with America, which used four presidents, spent nearly \$1 trillion worth of taxes, lost thousands of lives, and took more than 20 years to replace the Taliban... By "Taliban". Leaving cynical doubt, if it financed Taliban whilst the Cold War with more than its spending: Is it comprehensive that the most powerful country in the world couldn't eliminate terrorists for 20 years? Is it possible that the construction of the U.S. military for the Afghan army only included mourning stretches?





These previous questions were raised by conspiracy theorists all over the middle east, as well as some angry Americans demanding their tax money back, all while Biden's reputation is at stake. The discontent aggravated by monitoring Taliban's -- school trip like -- arrival to the capital Kabul. Affected by not only U.S. troops' withdrawal but also the U.S. retrieval of every engineer and technician working on the Afghan's air force considered the last straw holding off a camel's broken back. A political movement that was joined by limited US air strikes, which did not affect the course of the battles, after Taliban took over major cities and refused to negotiate with the Afghan government. It was merely a US declaration of "dissatisfaction" with the level of Taliban's violence.

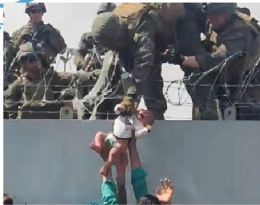
Hasty enough, Kabul was found trapped between Taliban's control over Serbell state in the north and Guzman in the south in addition to over 65% of Afghanistan's territory. Hence the immediate and total collapse of the Afghan's security and U.S. main concern turning to the sending of battalions to help get diplomats out. On the poorer side, thousands of terrified Afghans died trying to flee their dark destiny, awaiting being a part of a severe humanitarian crisis due to Taliban's unexpectedly rapid and violent pace of control. A state of horror followed by the Afghan government's declaration not to fight in Kabul and the "peaceful" handover of power.

A statement that makes it clear as day that the Taliban's takeover of power in Afghanistan without a war: was organized and the overwhelming terror results only from the Western media's wreckage coverage of the situation, as Taliban's takeover of most states was with almost no bullet-waste, where the army, who spent two decades training to eradicate it, abandoned its military bases for it. This shook Washington's reputable status to the ground.

Thus, the Taliban brought America's enemies together: China and Russia. Leaving us to wonder: Is it reasonable that the world's most powerful country has failed to control a terrorist movement primitive to its military force? Could the US plan to handover a full state to a terrorist cell? **Is what happening now planned or out-of-hand?**

All these questions raised with concern over the escalation of threats to Washington, where the reaction of America's first-line enemies struck the White House. Russia has declared the Taliban not to represent a threat to Central Asia, and China shown its willingness to establish "friendly relations" with it, all while Biden's stated in his speech called that of "defeat" that Afghanistan is the "graveyard of empires," with the Pentagon's saying that they did not expect Afghan forces to surrender so quickly. It rose a question: **Olympus has fallen?**

And so we see Taliban's control planting a seed in the memorial park of "Last of US domination" And Trump's 2016 election campaign slogan: "Make America Great Again" becoming an idea for Tom Cruise's movie series (Mission Impossible) with a high-never-before- chance of failure at the box office.





LEBANON IN THE DARK

MARIAM ISMAIL - SOPHOMORE - POLITICAL SCIENCE

“Who is responsible?” that is the question. Since 2019, the Lebanese people have had enough; a series of events made them head to the streets demanding solutions and accountability. At the start of October 2019, a shortage in foreign currency led to the depreciation of the Lebanese pound by 80% and strikes in certain sectors demanding to be paid in US dollars especially the fuel sector. Then by mid-October forest fires broke in the country’s western mountains ,which wasn’t only a tragic event but it also highlighted how the fire services are underfunded and unequipped, therefore, they weren’t able to face such a tragedy. At the same time, the straw that broke the camel’s back was when the government announced the imposition of taxes on fuel, tobacco, and WhatsApp voice calls. And that was it, the Lebanese people decided to stand against the corrupted system that has been standing for years, on the 19th of October protests erupted in the whole country demanding the political elite to be gone under the slogan of “All means all!” Not long after, Prime Minister Saad Hariri resigned on the 29th of October and a new cabinet was formed by Hassan Diab. Nevertheless, this wasn’t enough for the people who suffered from the economic crisis and wanted effective solutions immediately.

By mid-march 2020, just like the rest of the world, the country went into lockdown which was fortunate for the government because the protests stopped yet disastrous for the people because the economic crisis worsened.

Indeed, COVID-19 made all economies drop but when the economy is already at its lowest such a hit is deadly. Many businesses laid off staff and some even closed, inflation rose to 84%, and a banking crisis began as banks ceased lending with an already depreciated currency and such high prices many families struggled to buy necessities. And as if all the odds were against the Lebanese people, on the 4th of August 2020 the tragic port of Beirut explosion happened. This tragedy led to 220 deaths and more than 6 thousand injured some of them hardly cured due to a deteriorated healthcare system that has been exposed during the surge of COVID19 infections; it also destroyed many houses and rendered thousands homeless. What’s even sadder than the explosion itself is the fact that it was all caused by the corrupted government irresponsibility. Needless to say, the Lebanese people took the street once again and the government resigned on the 10th of August. It is also important to mention that most of the aid given to the Lebanese people whether medical or constructive was offered by civil and international organizations, not the government.





Right now, things aren't getting better at all for Lebanon. On the political scene, disturbance and instability remain. After the explosion Saad Hariri was reappointed as Prime Minister but resigned after nine months of constant dispute with President Michel Aoun. 11 days after, the president appointed Najib Mikati on the 26th of July to replace him and form a government following the initiatives and instructions of the French government. On the economic scene, things aren't getting brighter either, first, the currency lost 90% of its value (1 USD = 1510 Lebanese Lira) and inflation reached triple digits meanwhile more than 55% of the people went into poverty and 77% of households don't even have money to buy food. Second, due to the foreign currency shortage and the exceeding external debt the country now is facing a fuel shortage resulting in electricity cuts lasting over 22 hours and no electricity at all in a certain area therefore no WiFi connection, no air conditioning, and no refrigerators. All of this led to many cases of food poisoning, multiple collapsed hospitals, businesses shut down, 71% of the population is expected to lose access to safe water and even cases of death were reported during fights in gas stations over the last drops of oil. Since the beginning of the crisis, the central bank has essentially subsidized fuel by financing fuel imports with its dollar reserves. The reserves of the central bank have decreased from over \$40 billion in 2016 to \$15 billion in March. The annual cost of the fuel subsidy is \$3 billion. As consequence, on 11 August the central bank decided to officially end the fuel subsidy. That decision was criticized by every politician and leader in the country, needless to say, it also caused rage to erupt in the streets; the president and the parliament both declared their refusal of the decision.

The central bank governor retaliated saying 'nobody is ruling Lebanon, it's just chaos' which is not totally wrong. Finally, to top it all, on the 15th of August a fuel tank exploded in Akkar leaving more than 33 deaths and more than 79 injured, which many of them died of injuries for lack of equipment in hospitals. Meanwhile, Hezbollah decided to seize the chance and step in, their chief Hassan Nassrallah announced recently that fuel will be sent from Iran to help the Lebanese people defying all US sanctions. This help was said to come within the hours yet it has been a couple of days and not a drop of oil reached Lebanon so we can't tell whether these statements are going to be realized or not.

Not long ago, Lebanon used to be the country of beauty but now nothing is left but ruins and cries of the oppressed, the only benefit of all of this pain is that the Lebanese people have all come together for the first time since the civil war because they realized that they went through fights and wars just because they were told so by the same people in charge today. Now it doesn't matter what sect they come from, every person in the streets is just Lebanese. Today, accountability became a taboo word within the government and corruption became its symbol; and while each nation has its enemy sometimes a nation's enemy is its own government.





A look back on South Africa civil unrest

We see today that the once democratic republic of south africa has fallen down from its former glory that was brought by N.Mandela to a disarray and civil unrest from 9 to 18 July 2021 in many of the major cities due to the rising levels of corruption, unemployment and economic inequality that had risen in from 1994 until today under the rule of former President Jacob Zuma.

We are going to first talk about the causes and the various reasons for the civil unrest and then we are going to see the consequences.

We see that after years of pillaging the state's coffers has finally come to be looked

We can see that as of 2021 there is an unemployment rate of 32% and a vacancy of jobs that counts for 1,4 million positions.



Nonetheless, we can see that through the years there has been an increase in basic infrastructures related to water, electricity and other resources as well, the problem actually arises from a bad allocation of those resources and high levels of corruption which insinuated sentiments of hatred amidst the people toward the elites of the society creating a fracture in the social cohesion in South Africa. We could see that all of the above got amplified due to the pandemic of COVID-19.



upon in a court of justice where he was tried for 16 charges of fraud, graft and racketing which led to the imprisonment of former President Jacob Zuma. Soon after, riots have ensued presumably by the supporters but as we are going to see late, it was for much more complex reasons that had been boiling up for two decades:



A look back on South Africa civil unrest Mostafa Maher L2

We could see that riots and various acts of vandalism started just after the imprisonment of Jacob Zuma in Kwazulu-Natal where 337 had lost their lives and 3407 were captured in the midst of the violence.



We could see social and economic effects: we see that there are racial tensions between Indians and black people; the appearance of armed militias; closing of infrastructure; supply shortage; a decrease in foreign and internal investment, currency value and an increase in vandalism. All of the mentioned has led to a decrease of GDP by 36% and may continue if the issues are not met with a definitive and root solution.



This civil unrest isn't without cause but is a part of a chain of events that was caused by decades of deteriorating policies, bad allocation of resources, corruption, social and economic inequalities. We can say that the imprisonment of Jacob Zuma wasn't but the spark that was needed to ignite a long overdue conflict.



TURKEY, ALGERIA AND GREECE, WHO'S NEXT ON THE VICTIM'S LANE OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

Passainte Mohamed Hussein, Level 4 , Political Sciences

These past few months, we witnessed extreme heat waves and wildfires in multiple countries, Turkey , Algeria, Greece, Germany, France to name a few. Heat waves and wildfires aren't something new, ever since climate change became a great cause of disruption for humanity, we noticed an increase in the awareness and the attention given by the media to this file.

But recently, we've seen heat waves and wildfires more than ever, with devastating consequences. We couldn't help but wonder who will be next on the victim's lane of climate change? But most importantly we wonder when will the world's leader give actual proper attention to this cause? When will we start to treat climate change like a real enemy not a fantasy.

Few years ago, we thought that we still have time, that we're not threatened by climate change, and we only gave attention to this cause in the agendas of sustainable development to protect the future of the next generations. But this got out of control, and climate change is moving faster than we ever anticipated, leaving big countries like Germany, France and the United States helpless in front of their new enemy after years and years of denial.



And people started to see climate change as it really is :



not just a threat for tomorrow but a threat for today. And we fear that it will be a threat for every day if the proper actions have not been taken.

For many years, the world exploited nature when pursuing economic growth, it was the only thing that mattered back then. The world was blinded by the money flow that they couldn't see the consequences of this horrible exploitation. And now we see it, we see how economic growth backfired on us, and climate change became a threat to every country's economic growth and sometimes even the political legitimacy of the world leaders, as it proves loud and clear inefficiency in tackling this important matter and ineffective decisions taken to fix it.



On a side note, the recent wildfires and heat waves have some effects on the economic and political sphere as we previously mentioned. A lot of evacuations and burned buildings happened due to the wildfires and a lot of money was spent to compensate for the loss of people and to put down the fires. And in some politically unstable countries like Turkey for instance, the political leaders and decision makers are being questioned for their irresponsible and ineffective decisions which can be a threat to the legitimacy of these leaders and limits their chances of being reelected.

In the end we hope that this will be a wake up call to the other countries that are still in denial of the magnitude of the matter and a reminder that the threat of climate change is closer than we think.

"I don't want you to be hopeful. I want you to panic. I want you to feel the fear I feel today. I want you to act. I want you to act like you would in a crisis. I want you to act like your house is on fire, because it is."
Greta Thunberg.



"WHEN SCIENCE ADVICE IS (NOT) TAKEN SERIOUSLY" THE INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE OZONE LAYER...

MARIAM M. HEFNY, LEVEL THREE, POLITICAL SCIENCE

What is the first thing that comes to your mind when you think about how the world would end? Is it war? Or meteors and volcanoes or earthquakes and floods? We tend to overlook other disasters - in other words, invisible disasters- that affect all human beings. Every year, on the sixteenth of September, the world celebrates the International Day of our Planet Earth's shield. One which has a great importance not only in facilitating our daily lives, but also in the continuity of life for future generations. It is the "International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer", which is one of the basic components of the atmosphere. It is characterized by its high temperature, as a result of absorbing and preventing most of the harmful ultraviolet rays from reaching the Earth. Referring to the content of that layer, we find that its constituent element is the Ozone gas that is distributed over the closest two atmosphere layers to us; Troposphere and Stratosphere. Over time, this layer's protection has led to the development of life in all its forms.

However, the evolution of human life was not the only effect caused by the Ozone layer. In fact, this development was also accompanied by wrong, and at other times, harmful human practices that led to the formation of lots of unfavorable chemical reactions and the erosion of the Ozone gas. With the world's obliviousness to the warnings of scientists about a substance known commercially as "Freon" -or chlorofluorocarbons - used in many daily used industries , atmospheric erosion was monitored for the first time in 1985, specifically over the continent Southern. Although at this time, this erosion was not considered a hole, still it was clear evidence of a weakening in the Ozone layer, especially in that region. Consequently, the effects of this

weakness began to appear in other regions, such as the Arctic. This continued until the international community became aware of this phenomenon, which may turn the "protective shield" of the planet into a "double-edged sword". The "Montreal Protocol" -an international treaty ratified by some countries- was signed with the aim of protecting the Ozone layer by phasing out the production of many harmful substances, with the expectation of the layer recovering in the future. Later, the 16th of the ongoing month was announced as an international day which in this year, marks the celebration of 36 years of global preservation of the Ozone layer.

Perhaps the question that arises is: Is there a relationship between the weakening and erosion of the Ozone layer and the phenomena we are currently forest





fires, snow melting, and the rise of water levels in some water levels in some areas? The Ozone gas molecules absorb ultraviolet rays and split into two parts then recombine again. However, over time, the mechanism of the union of these molecules was affected by harmful emissions such as Carbon Dioxide (from factory work) or Sulfur Dioxide (emitted from the combustion of oil and from metal melting furnaces) and even Chlorine (which enters in the cosmetic industries cosmetic and sterilization) and others, which has led to the failure of many Ozone atoms from performing their function and



finally .. a decline in the amount of Ozone gas. With the accumulation of this on one hand, and the increase in harmful emissions and their confinement to one place. Gradually, the layer has weakened and almost vanished, leaving a hole that leaks harmful ultraviolet rays to us causing an increase in the temperature of the planet temperature and in the percentage of greenhouse gases, ultimately generating the "Global Warming" phenomenon, which is supposed to be a natural phenomenon that has been taking place since the creation of the atmosphere, but provided that it is in its natural rates. Now, we can deduce the circular relation relationship between the presence of an Ozone hole and global warming; both of which lead to the other.

Over time, experts began to associate global warming with forest fires. Despite the fact that climate change is a major factor for these fires, it is not the only factor! Although these fires may have a positive effect of enhancing biodiversity of living creatures in these areas,

they also produce harmful emissions that result in global warming. For this reason, we are now seeing countries striving to adopt advanced fire suppression mechanisms – which have already proven to be effective in suppressing and/or limiting and even preventing the spread of forest fires. For instance, the world is currently witnessing a state of devastating fires that are destroying planet Earth from east to west. Firstly, fires broke out in Siberia, and their smoke reached the North Pole, passing through California (which had a fair share of the fires for the second year in a row), until reaching South America in "Bolivia" near the Brazilian borders. Africa and Europe were not spared from this endless series of natural disasters; as some mountainous regions in eastern Algeria and other regions in northern Tunisia were affected by a fire that destroyed a fair part of the forests in both countries. And finally, Greece, which has experienced the worst heat wave in over three decades with more than 500 fires spread all over it. The Greek Prime Minister even stated: "The climate crisis is knocking on the doors of the entire planet". It could be observed that the common factor between the fires we are witnessing today lies in the difficulty of extinguishing them as a result of global warming and the extreme rise in temperatures. This leaves us with dozens of dead, injured and hundreds of homeless, in addition to material losses.

Not only that, while we note that factors such as global warming and the continuous development of human activity have led to the melting of sea ice in some places, we also found out that it has resulted in the exact





exact effect which is the formation of ice in other places as a result of the Ozone hole phenomenon. While scientists recorded melting of ice in the Arctic, they also recorded an increased formation of ice around the Antarctic over the past years - according to a study issued in 2009 -. The reason was attributed to human activities that left harmful emissions resulting in damage to the Ozone layer, which contributed to the cooling of the stratosphere and change in wind movements around Antarctica. This means that the winds are hitting this continent at higher rates, causing the cooling in sea-water and producing more ice! However, concerns associated with the increase in temperatures, climate change and the rise of water levels due to snow melting at breakneck speed, remains a threat that still needs to be addressed. A region like Greenland is now suffering from such a phenomenon, due to the collapse of huge icebergs. This does not only threaten the icy areas, but also the sinking of the Nile Delta or some of its parts by the year 2100.

In addition to rising water levels, extreme increases in temperature can also cause an increase in the percentage of evaporation in oceans and rivers, and



consequently this vapor will enter the atmosphere which leaves us with; heavy rains and floods, such as those that have already occurred in some European and Asian cities. Not to mention that they are expected to be repeated in Sudan, as in September 2020.

It was not until 2020 and the Coronavirus pandemic that hit the world by storm that the Earth had a chance at breathing without all the human hassle which -at times- may have exceeded the capacity of the planet. For the first time, a positive impact on the atmosphere was seen, represented in a 70% decrease in pollution than its usual rates before the outbreak of the epidemic. This contributed to healing the Ozone hole, which began to recover and shrink in the Arctic region. And if we look around us, we could easily notice that climate change effects are transmitted to us in the form of disasters and phenomena, that threaten the survival and continuity of life in the way we know it, regardless of how slight these changes may be. Perhaps this is what makes us wonder: "Are we going to take the positive impact of preventive measures and productivity reductions into account and put it into our strategies for a more sustainable world in the coming years, or will we deal with it as a harsh lesson for humanity and forget it over time until the alarm goes off with a new climate surprise?"





WEATHER MODIFICATION "CLOUD SEEDING" MILITARY WEAPON OR SAVING HUMANITY

Yasmin Tarek , Economics

Cloud seeding, also known as cloud plowing, is an attempt to control the amount and type of rain that falls from clouds in the sky by dispersing some substances in the air, which then act as a cloud condenser. Chemical compounds, such as silver iodide, are sent into cumulus clouds where it attracts water vapor and turns it into rains, as the air temperature rises, these new particles become too heavy to stay in the clouds and fall on their own. The goal of cloud seeding is to speed up the precipitation process from particular clouds over some locations that need it, as well as to increase the level of cloud generated above the natural amount. China announced additional efforts to establish a "weather modification" program at the beginning of December 2020, with the goal of being able to dump rain and achieve clear weather on more than 5.5 million km², or more than half of the country's area, by 2025. Its objectives in weather control are not thought to be new. It used cloud-based "weathering technologies" to ensure that the opening ceremony took place under a flawless blue sky during the 2008 Olympics. They launched 1,100 silver iodide-rockets four hours before the Olympics' opening ceremony. Approximately one trillion cubic meters of rainwater fall. The "Beijing Bureau of Weather Adjustment" gain huge success as a result of this. This institution has become a pioneer in the field of weather modification, causing snowfall and the use of rain to prevent dust storms and during hot summer days to limit the inefficient use of electricity for air conditioning. It is worth noting that Mao Zedong, the father of communist China, laid the groundwork for this aspiration in China in the late 50s. The first experiment was carried out on his initiative in 1958 in the northern province of Jilin, which was undergoing its worst drought for 60 years. China formally began a weather modification program in 2002. According to Zheng Guang, director of the China Meteorological Administration, the country has carried out more than 560,000 weather manipulations by firing rockets and missiles since then, causing 4897 billion tonnes of rain to fall. More than 50,000 Chinese people are presently working on national projects to deal with the weather's abnormalities.

According to various 2017 studies, China's official weather modification authority has spent over \$280 million since 2008 to construct the necessary infrastructure, execute weather modification campaigns, and invest in R&D of these technologies, and other studies estimate that the total amount of investment may exceed \$1.215 billion.

Despite the fact that China is the most active country in this field, it is not the only one. For the first time in history, the process of plowing clouds began in the US, led by the military. Dr. Bernard Vonnegut discovered a method for "raining" clouds with silver iodide in 1946. This approach involves dispersing condensation atoms and molecules that create rain. However, it was not until the Vietnam War, about twenty years later, that this tactic became widely used. During 1967 and 1968, the US military attempted to exploit weather as a weapon by seeding clouds to boost rainfall by 30% in order to hinder a North Vietnamese invasion of the region. And, since the beginning of the 90s, there has been an increase in interest in the process of climate modification in the US for peaceful purposes, so a mechanism was sought to protect citizens from harsh climate changes in collaboration between a group of scientists and the United States Air Force, as expressed by the (Bluefield Atmospheric Conference) held in Texas in 1991. This interest grew after Hurricane Katrina in 2005, as people looked for ways to control the climate. The need for a comprehensive strategy for climate modification research and a national program for climate modification R&D was discussed in Congress, and a law was passed.

In Arab countries for a decade, the National Center of Meteorology and Seismology in the UAE has sought to induce rain. According to a BBC article from 2014, the UAE government flew 200 rain-fed flights in a single year. Each flight lasts about 4 hours and can produce up to 24 clouds for a fee of \$5,000. According to the same report, the ministry believes that rain-seeding actions have enhanced rainfall rates by about 30% as a result of operations that dropped 270 million gallons. In 2019, it carried out 242 seeding operations.



It's worth noting that the UAE was one of the first Arab Gulf countries to adopt this technology, and it's now a global center for rain seeding and weather manipulation research. Moreover, according to a report published on the "Arabian Business" website in 2016, the UAE initiated the planning stage for the construction of the artificial mountain, which will be the world's first of its sort. The project organizers were awarded \$400,000 in 2016 to conduct research on the projected impacts on the country's weather. The mountain's significance lies in the seeding process since it aids the clouds through which the process of seeding by aircraft takes place.

The list of countries with national rain seeding projects does not stop with the ones listed above. Rain seeding operations were conducted out across Asia, notably in India, between 1983 and 1994 by the government of Tamil Nadu to irrigate drier areas. The state government of Karnataka began employing seeding in 2003 and 2004. In Maharashtra, the US-based Weather Modification Company also undertook cloud seeding operations in the same year. In 2008, rain seeding was planned for 12 districts in Andhra Pradesh. Moreover, Indonesia announced in 2013, after reports from Singapore and Malaysia that haze created by wildfires and bushfires in Sumatra hampered daily activity in neighboring nations, that it would commence rainmaking. In Malaysia, since the fog began in early August, rainmaking has been done every day. In the late 50s, Thailand initiated a seeding initiative that is now known as the Royal Rainmaking Project. Its earliest attempts involved spraying sea salt into the air to absorb moisture and then condensing the moisture to produce clouds with dry ice. After ten years of testing, King Bhumibol Adulyadej was given a patent for weather manipulation by the European Patent Office in October 2005. In the fiscal year 2019, the Royal Ministry of Rain and Agricultural Aviation has a budget of 2,224 million baht.

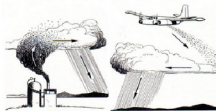
Following the Chernobyl accident in Russia's north, Soviet Army aircraft used cloud seeding to keep radioactive particles trapped in the clouds from reaching Moscow. Also, President Putin said at the G8 conference in Saint Petersburg in July 2006 that Air Force planes had been dispatched to plow oncoming clouds till it rained over Finland. The summit, however, was drenched with rain. Even more, the mayor of Moscow guaranteed a "snowless winter" for the city, after announcing the Russian Air Force's attempts to plow downwind of clouds from Moscow during the winter in October 2009.

Cloud seeding in Europe began in the 50s in France with the goal of reducing hail damage to crops. Local agencies working under a non-profit organization make up the ANELFA initiative. Bulgaria has a national hail defense network and deploys silver iodide missile sites in agricultural areas like the Valley of the Roses. Each site protects a 10 km² region, and the density of site clusters is such that one hail cloud can be targeted by at least two sites. According to data accumulated since the 60s, this protection strategy prevents massive losses in the agriculture sector each year.

Climate Militarization:

As it has been announced that all of the above-mentioned countries use the cloud-plowing technique, either to bring down rain in drought-stricken areas or to protect agricultural crops from severe cold, the question now is whether this technology can also be used for military purposes, such as stealing rainwater from countries by preventing rain-laden clouds from crossing the skies of those countries. According to evidence, certain governments have successfully developed and deployed climate technology for military and hostile reasons. The employment of cloud seeding over the South Vietnamese capital by the US was the most visible of these pieces of evidence. Climate militarization is a reality, and the water conflict will eventually spread to the skies.

As a result, the restriction on climate manipulation was enacted in reaction to the US's rapid progress in this area. The Soviet Union presented a draught agreement to the UN General Assembly titled "Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques" (ENMOD), which prohibits the use of climate and environmental modification for hostile reasons. That was back in 1974. The first article of the treaty specifies that all states parties commit not to utilize technology to affect the environment with broad, long-term, or severe impacts for military reasons or for any other hostile purposes as a way of inflicting devastation, loss, or harm on any country. The treaty was adopted in December 1976, and signatures on the accord were accepted beginning in May 1977 in Geneva, and the pact went into effect in October 1978. The pact was signed by more than 48 countries and ratified by more than 76 countries. According to the agreement's provisions, environmental modification for military purposes is not prohibited as long as its effects are limited, and the US interpreted the agreement to mean the prohibition of environmental modification that affects areas hundreds of km away and is far-reaching, implying that its effects last for months and cause significant disruption. It was also viewed as authorizing the US to receive requests for aid in weather modification operations from other countries or international organizations, prompting the US to continue its study into climate control and related natural phenomena such as rain, clouds, and hurricanes. The military's interest in climate control studies is likely to persist, whether for peaceful or military missions, especially in light of China and Russia's massive financial resources allocated to the development of non-traditional mechanisms and tools to control the climate and natural phenomena associated with it, which increases the risk of a climatic disaster.





WHY YOU SHOULDN'T COMMIT SUICIDE ?

Mary Samer, Political science , Level four

““Never, never, never give up.” -Winston Churchill, this quotation describes the struggle of depression patients against the suicidal thoughts. Each and every one of us has seen or been in touch with someone with suicidal thoughts ; the growing rate of suicides and people with the intention to commit suicide is scary. This is why , September 10 is declared to be the world suicide prevention day; a day to help raise awareness and combat suicidal tendencies.

The world suicide prevention day is an event launched by The International Association for Suicide Prevention yearly to help mitigate the suicidal thoughts effect and help people recover from these ideas. what we need to know about suicide is it may be caused by mental or physical illness that pushes the victim to trying end his/her life. The surprising fact about it is that those who commit suicide do not seek to end their lives; they only seek to end their pain: mental or physical. According to the WHO; 800,000 people die out of suicide. Also , a simple rule of thumb ; that the suicidal acts do not only affect the person himself but also his family and friends , an estmie of 135 people affected for each 1 person committing suicide.

Now that we are facing a Pandemic, the mental illness rates are increasing and thus the suicide rates are tentative to increase and this where our part to help raise awareness and prevent suicide. Although all studies say that medical support should set in in the case of suicidal thoughts , this does not deny the importance of what we can offer each other , we can offer to support , to give time , to listen , to hug and to set in when needed. In a research by WHO ; the importance of social support and acceptance for those with suicidal tendencies is highlighted as a major helping part in the healing process. The world suicide prevention day became a worldwide event that is annually celebrated to give those who are on the cliff of suicide the hope for a better life and we should take part in this journey ; supporting , raising awareness about the day and about the tremendous suicide effects and being there for those in need.

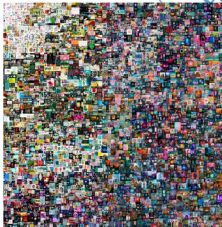




What are NFTs Exactly?

Noor Khaled, Sophomore, Economics

Famously known for being the basis of the bitcoin network, blockchains have served as a base for many important innovations such as cryptocurrencies, smart contracts, supply chains, financial services, and many more. Of all its uses, one seemingly boomed out of nowhere: "Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs)." If you've heard of the word, then you must know the crazy figures associated with it, like the digital artwork "Everydays: The First 5000 Days" created by the artist Beeple, which sold for over \$69 million. If you're getting whiplash trying to navigate the onslaught of articles regarding NFTs, hopefully, this essay can clear up some of the fog regarding what NFTs are, what makes them unique, and what are some of their issues.

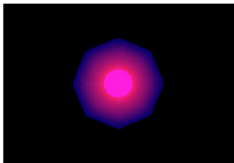


To understand what NFTs are, we need to start by breaking this seemingly complex phrase down. The term "Fungible" means that it can be exchanged for something of the same value. Say you exchange one dollar for another. Does that change the value of what you already had? No, you still have one dollar at the end of the day. However, exchanging a pen your grandpa gave you with your friend's pen is different. The pen you had might not work well, but it has sentimental value. The pen your friend gave you might work much better, but, in essence, you have just lost something by giving away your grandfather's pen. In the previous example, the pen is non-fungible because it has a unique feature that makes it noninterchangeable. Next, the second term "token" is a digital unit, or a portion of a software code in a blockchain (a decentralized, unfalsifiable, incorruptible digital ledger) that has a unique identifier. Technical jargon aside, tokens are simply digital contracts that only one user can access by a private key, and its purpose is tracking who owns which asset. Therefore, we can deduce that NFTs are special digital assets that can be bought and sold. Think of them as certificates used to track ownership and trace transactions of a digital or physical asset, usually a work of the creative sector. Why the creative sector specifically, and what sets them apart from physical certificates of ownership?

Back in 2014, tech entrepreneur Anish Dash and digital artist Kevin McCoy invented NFTs, and that



same year, the latter created (or “minted”) the first NFT: a color-changing, pixelated octagon titled “Quantum,” which was sold for \$1.4 million.



If you look up “Quantum” on the internet, you’ll be able to see the artwork and even download it on your device, so why would anyone pay such an exorbitant price for something that they could have saved for free? Here’s what makes this concept interesting to some but bonkers to others. Simply stated: it’s all about ownership and social prestige.

The value of collectibles stems from how scarce they are, and ownership of treasured items, such as precious metals and real estate is easily identifiable. It is also difficult to counterfeit such goods. In contrast, artwork, games, music, or any other creative work is easy to steal or plagiarize, especially if they’re digital. NFTs provide a factor of authenticity and original traceability for collectors. Other than that, NFTs offer other benefits for both buyers and creators. Buying NFTs is much easier than purchasing physical artwork since you can do it in the comfort of your own home, and; similarly, artists don’t need to go to galleries or build profiles to display their work; instead, they could simply display and auction their creative work online by creating NFTs. Of course, NFTs didn’t gain notoriety from their merits alone; they also have their flaws.

First and foremost, to create a ledger with such tight security takes a ton of computing power and energy. In fact, Joanie Lemerrier, a French artist, found that minting an NFT cost 8.7 megawatt-

hours of energy. To put this into perspective, in the course of an hour, it consumed 10 times the amount of energy the average American household uses in a month. Unless computers storing cryptocurrency are working on clean energy, NFTs might be extremely detrimental to our environment. Second, while NFTs are immutable proof of ownership, it doesn’t mean that digital art can’t be stolen before it is minted. Corbin Rainbolt, a digital artist, found that at least two of his works were being sold as NFTs without his consent. He had to remove all of the work he shared on his Twitter account before reposting them with a watermark to avoid such an incidence from occurring again. Anyone can mint an NFT, and as long as the artwork is tokenized before the original, it is assumed that it is the original version, even if it is not. Finally, the Ethereum blockchain that NFTs are a part of is not immune to hacking. Even worse, if people do not understand how public and private keys work, they may lose their NFTs.

In conclusion, Non-Fungible Tokens are digital certificates of ownership of any asset. They are a great way to trace back every transaction the asset went through since it was first minted and an easy way for artists to auction off their work. As NFT is still somewhat in its early stages of development, there needs to be more regulation and public awareness towards the mechanisms and environmental impacts of NFTs. People also need to do comprehensive research as well as refrain from taking any financial advice from people who are not experts before investing in anything. Lastly, if you’re an artist, always remember that whatever you make, someone out there is willing to buy – like the person who bought Jack Dorsey’s, the co-founder of Twitter, tweet for \$2.9 million.





ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION

IS ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AFFECTED THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATE?

MARIAM YOUNIS - SOPHOMORE - ECONOMICS MAJOR

With the advancement of technology, the concept of region was erased and the idea of universality was formed. The idea of globalization appeared to strengthen relations between peoples and states, and also for avoiding wars and their dangers. One of the goals of this phenomenon is to create a world with one civilization and culture by integrating the world's population into one global community, which makes the whole world with all its countries become like a small village.

Globalization has been supported in different ways, first of all, international institutions and non-governmental organizations have spread widely in all countries of the world; Social media also played an important role in uniting people. The impact of this phenomenon was not limited to the cultural or social aspect only, but also it affected the policies and economies of all countries. Because of the phenomenon, the whole world becomes linked to each other on the commercial level, so the economy of each country depends on the economy of the other. This means that the economic prosperity of a country supports the entire global economy, so the concept of economic growth has been connected to following the prevailing system in the world "the capitalist system". Desiring to achieve economic prosperity, many countries saw themselves forced to follow capitalism.

"Does globalization, especially economic globalization, influence the sovereignty of the state?" To answer this question, we will present the subject of economic globalization and we will analyze this phenomenon from all its aspects.

Economic globalization systems.

Economic globalization involves three major systems. The first system is the international financial system, and the World Bank Organization manages this system. Its goal was initially to reconstruct the countries affected by the Second World War, but now its goal is to achieve comprehensive development in all countries of the world by ending extreme poverty and enhancing prosperity by rising per capita income levels. The second system is the International Monetary Fund. It is the system responsible for the safety of the global economy. This system determines currency exchange rates and the international payments system, so international trade can be activated in cooperation. The aim of this fund is to prevent economic crises by adopting economic policies. It also helps developing countries and supports them financially to revitalize their economy. In other words, he sets a tough economic plan to ensure economic prosperity. The third entity, the World Trade Organization, its goal is the establishment of an economic world in which peace and prosperity prevail, where all foreign markets are opened to any country. The existence of this organization prevents the turning of commercial disputes into political and military ones, thus peace will be spread. All of these institutions have a noticeable impact on countries and peoples and have many consequences, including :-





Transforming the world into a system of interconnected economic relations.

It is at this step, the whole world becomes one entity, meaning that trade becomes global, any country can enter the market of another one in a very easy way. So the production of goods will be improved and the standard of living, in general, will be raised in all countries of the world. On the other hand, the availability and diversity of commodities can transform a productive population into a consuming population. Also, this competition can affect in one way or another the survival of the small companies in the market. In this case, we found that the market is monopolized by the large companies only.

A free economy, free trade

The globalization of the economy is mixed with many of the principles of capitalism, the system that dominates the economy of the whole world. When the world becomes open commercially, countries find themselves immersed in the world of "capitalism". These countries benefit from its advantages "opening markets and leaving prices to the mechanisms of supply and demand" and of course suffer from its social problems such as "poverty, inequality, exploitation of workers and plundering of their rights".

Foreign investments

Many countries seek to attract foreign investments because they provide foreign currencies and job opportunities and transfer a lot of experience and knowledge, especially technological knowledge. Unfortunately, these investments greatly increase the dependence of poor countries on the developed ones, as they sometimes create many problems, including the rapid change of employment and the payment of insufficient wages to workers. These international investments also control local policies; Which ruin the status and sovereignty of the state



In the end, after a detailed analysis of economic globalization and its impact on the world, we find it in one way or another spreading capitalism and limiting the power of countries, especially in making economic decisions, apart from that, it supports developing countries and seeks to achieve economic prosperity. Part of economists disagree on this subject; Some economists have seen that globalization reduces the power of the state and restricts the freedom of people by forcing them to economic regimes they did not choose. Indirectly, globalization pushes people to abandon their identity and culture. In fact, this is a real disaster, because if identity is not preserved, people will be lost between ideas and they will be manipulated by any entity. The sovereignty of the state supports its freedom and the freedom of its people; As Jean-Marie Le Pen said, "A people without sovereignty is not only a people deprived of its liberty, but a people threatened in its existence".

" And some other economists believe that participation in the international economy is an inevitable duty. Because, at least, it guarantees economic growth, and works for the prosperity of the whole world. There is no doubt that the main idea confirmed by this topic is the idea of the arbitration between equality and the accumulation of wealth. By choosing capitalism, wealth will be amassed in the absence of social justice. Also, socialism is not the solution, it was defined as a system that increases poverty. Therefore, I see that the safest solution is to implement the capitalist system and delve into the economic globalization system. So the equity will be achieved by the establishment of institutions protecting the rights of the poor people. The sovereignty will be preserved by the foundation of associations that support the Egyptian identity.





VS.



E-BOOKS

BOOKS



E-BOOKS VS. PAPER BOOKS : AN UNENDING DILEMMA!!

Malak Ashraf, Economics Major, Third Level

If you are an active reader and happen to be interested in environmental issues then a topic like e-books would certainly interest you especially if the point of discussion is to what extent e-books can be environmentally friendly. "Are e-books good for the environment?" The simple question I used to search for an expected simple answer, especially amid the current direction towards E-books even for educational purposes which was supported by the consequences of the pandemic. Contrary to what I expected, a straightforward answer was nowhere to be found. Extensive research in the topic, debates among researchers and an unclear answer were the results instead.

Starting off this debate, there is some terminology you need to be familiar with. "E-book is a file available in digital form containing text and images, available for distribution and on-screen displaying that is similar to printed books."

Another important concept is: Carbon Footprint which can be briefly defined as "The amount of CO₂ emissions resulted from the activities of a person or an entity."

Now, that you have become familiar with these two terms, we can move forward with our discussion.

Nearly each activity we do nowadays has a carbon footprint thus, the idea of eliminating it is not our focus here but rather its reduction. Walking through the lifecycle of both paper and electronic books would clarify why deciding on the better one is a difficult call. The argument has been in favor of E-Books -thus E-books have been considered the environmentally friendly alternative- for the following reasons:

First: The Production Process

The most important point of comparison yet it's difficult to depend upon it to decide which kind of books is better because each has its production requirements and consequently each has a different negative effect on the environment. For example: the E-reader's production process involves the mining of minerals of which some are toxic, large consumption of water and large amount of waste. In addition to that, the energy and fuel consumed in the production itself is definitely much greater than that involved in a single book production. However, the comparison of an e-reader to a single book whose major damage is cutting trees is not realistic since an e-reader can be used to read thousands of books! So that's something to keep in mind.



Second: Transportation

At this point, the argument for E-books becomes clearer since E-books don't require any transportation, it's usually a single click. So any transportation is related to the device used for reading them which the reader might already have in hand. On the other hand, we have the environmental effects of transportation caused by print books which usually even involves shipping across countries and continents.

Third: Adaptability to demand and errors

Another point in favor of E-books is their ability to adjust according to demand and errors in published copies. A printed book for which demand falls or is found to have errors is likely either to be recycled, burnt, or simply ending up as waste. While E-books don't have that issue, they aren't occupying shelves and adding or removing them doesn't require any transportation.

Finally: The Overall Carbon Footprint

In fact, this point can act for both sides because it depends on the reading habits of the reader. As mentioned in multiple sources: the overall Carbon Footprint of a single E-reader is 168 kgs while for a single book it's 7.5 kgs. So this issue sounds more like a mathematical calculation a person who uses an e-reader needs to read about 22 books to break even with the impact in the case of printed books. This means that E-books are better for the environment in case of heavy readers but for people who intend to read few books or even use both printed and electronic books; that's not the case.

Building on this last point, other factors that question the effectiveness of E-books from an environmental POV are:

-The production process of E-readers as a kind of electronics costs the environment a heavy price especially if they are frequently replaced before the end of their lifetime.

This is mainly driven by two things: customers' desire for update and companies' desire to make profits which brings cultural and economic aspects into the picture.

-Speaking of replacement, E-readers aren't as flexible as Printed Books in their disposal. While paper books have many scenarios ranging from reselling to recycling, E-readers are rarely reused and usually end up being a waste even if some of their parts can be recycled.

-Also, E-readers are still a kind of electronics that require charging and the use of energy for using them.

Suggestions for both readers of printed and electronic books that I have come across and found very useful are:

-Before making the decision of switching to E-books and getting an E-reader consider the following: your reading habits and the possibility of owning a device already that can be used for reading e-books.

-If you choose printed books then consider used books, borrowing from libraries and how often you read books.

So now, it is apparent how this comparison is subjective, developing and dependent on many aspects and circumstances. It is actually like an equation to be solved by each person to determine which type of books they can choose based on their reading habits and the impact on the environment.





POINT AND FROM THE FIRST LINE

Farah Islam Ahmed, Third Year, Economics.

For many years, the rumor of Messi's departure from Barcelona appeared, which was considered a real nightmare for all fans of the club in particular, and lovers of football fun in general. For months, the rumor of Messi's departure was rumored, which was considered a common thing during the transfer period, so everyone considered it just baseless absurdities, as the name Messi and Barcelona have always been linked, so the fans considered that the idea of Messi's departure is just a nightmare that will not come true. But on August 8, the nightmare became a reality, as Lionel Messi appeared in a press conference officially announcing his departure from Barcelona, after a wonderful football career full of achievements, and this matter was considered a shock for fans of the most famous football player in the history of football.

Messi's departure from Barcelona was not caused by a personal desire on the part of the player or the club, but it is due to financial reasons, as the rules of Liga force clubs not to exceed the players' wages 70% of the club's total revenues, which was not achieved this season due to low revenues. As a result of the Corona pandemic,

the club's losses were estimated at about \$ 572 million, which is a disaster, and the club tried to avoid this situation through more investments to increase the return, but this didn't materialize even after Messi announced his agreement to reduce his salary by 50%, which didn't succeed. It is clear that the club was suffering from a real problem in revenue until the end of the matter with the surrender of the two parties and the departure of Messi from the club, causing grief to most of the Barcelona fans. Some people saw that the rules of the Spanish League are very strict and an exception had to be made so that Messi could continue with Barcelona, as it is a huge gain for the Spanish League as a whole. Messi should stay in the club, but it failed, but despite that the club appeared in its press reports as if he blamed the rules of Liga.

Messi's career with Barcelona is considered one of the most successful in the history of world football, as during his career he participated in about 750 games, during which he scored nearly 650 goals. On the European and international level, Messi won the Champions League with Barca on 4 occasions and the European Super 3 times, and also won the Club World Cup 3 times.



In addition to receiving the Golden Boot as the best scorer of the season in the European leagues 6 times. Messi is considered a football legend, as he is the only player in history, who collected during one season the Balloon d'Or awards, which are awarded annually by the French magazine "France Football" to the best player in the world and the best player in the world, presented by the International Football Association "FIFA" annually as well. During the farewell conference, Messi explained his desire to continue, but the current situation had a different opinion, and Messi expressed his sadness, saying: "There are great things and bad things I lived here, but it helped me to be what I am today. I gave everything for the club shirt from the first day." And he added: "I will leave and always thank the people's love. I wish I could say goodbye to the team differently. I never imagined this moment, I dreamed of saying goodbye on the pitch." When asked about his next stop, especially Paris Saint-Germain, he replied: "Yes. Paris Saint-Germain is a potential next destination for me. So far nothing is certain.

I received many contacts after the Barcelona announcement." Messi concluded his speech by saying that his football career never ended, as he would do his best to achieve more champions with his new club.

On August 10, the official announcement of Messi's transfer to Paris Saint-Germain was announced, after Barcelona fans bid him farewell, expressing their sadness, while the Paris Saint-Germain fans welcomed him. Messi signed a transfer deal for two seasons, renewable for a third season, with an annual net salary of \$25 million, in addition to bonuses that could reach \$35 million annually, and Messi chose to wear the number 30, as it was the first number he wore with his previous team. This deal is considered successful by all accounts, as Messi is a wonderful addition to Paris Saint-Germain, which includes a constellation of the brightest stars in the field of football, and in the coming years, it is expected that Paris Saint-Germain will grab the spotlight, in addition to the fact that Messi's transfer to the French League will shed light on him greatly during the coming period.



"FOOTBALL CORONA VIRUS"

ADHAM NASRELDIN ,LEVEL THREE ,POLITICAL SCIENCE

Within a few months, the well-known virus swept the whole world, so everyone rushed with quick and unconventional complex solutions, so suddenly the cosmic village open to each other became completely closed, and the most severe precautionary measures were imposed to avoid the aggravation of the crisis.

And no field of life was spared from this difficult period, whether it was art, sports, work or any other form, and the virus that swept the world in the early 2020s is still to this day diving with its fingers in all countries, claiming lives daily and scattering families and He defeats men and eliminates all attempts to prevent his progress, and in the process of talking about sports, it was also not spared from the harm of the dreaded virus, so it was decided to suspend all tournaments and leagues in various sports, including football, and this even in the largest leagues in the world such as The English Premier League, the Italian League and others, and the situation continued like

this until it was decided to lift these precautionary restrictions and return little by little to normal life.

Since the crisis has worsened, the whole world has been searching for a radical solution. Medical vaccinations against infection with the Corona virus "Covid 19" have appeared, and vaccinations have developed over time, and there are many of them in different countries. We find the Chinese vaccine, the American vaccine, and others, but despite that, the The virus is going on its way as it used to in the recent period and, continues to claim lives as it is, and this is what makes us wonder about the change in global strategies that were devised to confront the crisis.





In the beginning, everyone was completely cautious and put the lives of his citizens into consideration before everything, but with the passage of time everyone abandoned the strategy adopted by all countries of the world at the time, which makes us wonder about this sudden change, for the moment you read this article is still The Corona pandemic continues to threaten the whole world, and despite that, we find the strongest league in the world, which is the English Premier League, to which its fans return this season completely, after a decision by the country's Prime Minister Boris Johnson to return the fans with full capacity of stadiums from the beginning of the sports season in England, so Crisis gone?

But from another look, we can say that it does not strengthen any economy now to face the repercussions of the strict precautionary measures that were applied for the first time. We come to a second point. Was it possible from the outset not to resort to these harsh measures that were imposed by everyone? And was the new Corona epidemic could have been controlled in a simpler way than that and without the huge media amplification that happened? No one knows, but we see with our own eyes now life is returning as it was in many regions of the world, as if nothing had happened even in football.





TOKYO 2020



THE 2020 SUMMER OLYMPICS: A LOSS OR A GAIN FOR TOKYO?

SALMA YASSER · ECONOMICS · LEVEL 3

Amid the pandemic that started at the end of 2019, almost all economies suffered and many countries fell into recession. The current pandemic situation was considered a knock to Japan. As Japan hosted the 2020 summer Olympics in the hopes of repeating what happened in 1964 Tokyo Olympics, wanting to accentuate its technological progress and hospitality.



Held from 27th of July to August the 8th, the 2020 summer Olympics was hosted by Tokyo, Japan. Japan was not expected to gain any economic benefits from these Olympics; especially that it had to be held without the presence of any foreign spectators or even domestic fans due to the current COVID situation. The loss of almost 40 million foreign visitors meant no income for tourist attractions or local businesses, meaning that Japan would bear the costs of the Olympics which is estimated to be around \$15.4 billion without any economic gains.

Yet, the 2020 summer Olympics was not a total loss. The construction industry is one of the largest recipients of the Olympics economic activity. Costing about \$3 billion, the 68,000 seat, National stadium and seven other venues were built for the Olympics, along with other renovations in many facilities. After the Olympics, the national stadium will be used not only for matches but also for cultural events. In addition that the newly built athletes' village will be converted into apartments. As a result of having to watch the Olympics online or on television, the sales of electronic retailers increased in July compared to the previous year.

Tourism was the primary reason for Japan to host the Olympics, however with the pandemic, no foreign or domestic spectators were allowed. Although this is bad for touristic sites and local businesses, long-term benefits could still be achieved. Only time will tell if the money was well spent.





MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT FEMINISM

Noura Mohammed, Political science , Level two

In our Arab world, feminism is associated in minds with an ambiguous, extremist concept in whose name angry Western activists who hate men and defend nudity speak. Despite the achievements of the feminist movement and its re-writing of women's history, feminism as a concept has always been stuck to many false beliefs and ideas that have led some to reject completely, fight against, or make generalizations about feminism based on ideas circulated by others or by social media without research or study. The best proof of this is the shame of many people of considering themselves "feminists" even if they are actually defenders of women's rights, for fear of being met with insults or rejection by those who only define feminism as an extremist ideology.

This article will present the most important stereotypes about feminism and show whether they are true or not.

1) feminists hate men

Some believe that feminism and misandry are two sides of the same coin because of some extremist feminists or because of the image presented by the media, but the truth is that feminism seeks equality between the two sexes without overestimating or contemptuous of one of them. What feminism rejects is the patriarchal system that prejudices women's rights and defines the ideal and only form of what a man and a woman should be.

2) Feminism rejects femininity, marriage and motherhood

Feminism revolves around the principle of a woman's right to choice, whether her choice is marriage, work, children, or any other choice as long as she is not forced to do so. There is never a problem in choosing a woman to be a mother or to be a working woman. In all cases, feminism seeks to guarantee women's rights and ensure the necessary opportunities for them to do what they want, and the evidence for this is What feminism rejects is patriarchal society framing the ideal woman in the dominant feminine

female form or only in the form of the mother without allowing her to become something else.

3)Feminism is for women only

Defending any of the human rights of any race, sect or minority does not mean that you must belong to it, otherwise issues such as racism against black people or the Palestinian cause will be considered as an issue of no one but its people. Similarly, women's rights need to be supported by both men and women alike.

4)There is no need for feminism now

The belief that feminism is a thing of the past because now women have obtained all their rights and there are no more rights to defend is totally false. Women in all societies still face problems such as violence, sexual assault, forced marriage, inequality in opportunities and wages, deprivation of education and other issues that vary in proportion between nations. Therefore, the need for feminism in our time is increasing and is becoming more necessary.

5) Feminism is incompatible with Islam

Islam came as a liberator for women from the arbitrariness of pre-Islamic times and granted them many rights that, even if they have vanished today, that's due to societal reasons that are not part of religion at all. Ignorance of religion or ignorance of feminism usually leads individuals to believe that they are opposites.

Finally, feminism, like any other idea has its stereotypes, which requires us to think critically, research and study. It also has people who speak in its name and do not express it at all, just like the perpetrators of terrorism in the name of religion. And some of its ideas may not fit the values of some societies, and taking into account the cultural specificity here is not a problem. Rather, setting a single ideal model for what human rights should be in the whole world is the real problem.



jurisprudence of marriage

The Caliph Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan presented to the chief scholar of the followers Saeed ibn al-Musayyib, may God have mercy on him, affiancing his son and heir al-Walid ibn Abd al-Malik to the daughter of Saeed ibn al-Musayyib, and she had a share of beauty and was given knowledge of the Qur'an and Sunnah. Ibn al-Musayyib reject to marry his daughter to him and apologize to the Caliph and insist on his position despite the abuse he had suffered, to the extent that he was beaten a hundred whips in order not to marry his daughter with little decency, or to leave his trust with a people who would tempt her in her religion if they treated her well, or suffered misery if they abused her..!

The venerable scholar returned to Medina and was visited by one of his students named Abdullah bin Abi Wadaa, a poor man who has no provision except bread and oil. His wife died some time ago. Saeed said to him: Will you introduce a woman?! He said, may God Almighty have mercy on you, and who will marry me, and I only have two or three dirhams?! Saeed said: I will pair you, so he married his daughter to him for two or three dirhams! As soon as the sun set on that day, Saeed came with the bride to Abdullah's house, and said to him: You were celibate, so I married you. And the eldest daughter's dowry counted the piety and righteousness of this husband, which the newborn and his father would not be able to repay even if they brought all the gold of the earth.

Marriage is not a commercial contract, the terms and conditions of which are relied on with scales of gold and silver, with which you can be satisfied with an auction, a bid, an appraisal, or an appraisal, as if the slave-girls moved to the houses and the daughters were slaves in the arms of their fathers. But the fidelity of the marriage is not with what is required for its completion, but with what is required for its continuation, i.e. what comes after it and not what comes before it. So what if the suitor's offer of money and gold will turn her into luxury and wealth and give her a good life, then you find with all that insanity and foolishness what makes her miserable

and abuses her and troubles her life, and that is not an ideal theorizing that tells you to reject the rich suitor and marry the poor one. But it is a prophetic command regarding the correct quorum of the priorities of the conditions for accepting the suitor, so he made good religion and gentleness of character a first order, then they will be joined by what you find that pleases you. However, here is no sin or fault on the girl or her family if they reject the suitor for the reason of his poverty, And when Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan affianced Fatimah bint Qais, may God be pleased with them both, the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, explained to her that he was poor and had no money. And in that there is a protection from changing the situation and changing the grace that the girl is rich and blessed in her father's house, and she moves to a house of poverty and misery.

It is not interpreted as a command and a ruling to marry the poor, rather it is an encouragement and a promise of riches for the one who marries the poor, and Ibn Masoud said, "Seek richness in marriage." On the authority of Abu Hurairah, may God be pleased with him, the Messenger of God, peace and blessings be upon him, said: There are three right upon God to help them, among them the one who marries wants chastity.. Rather, the Almighty's saying is a clarification that poverty is not a cause that prevents or nullifies marriage, but rather God desired it and promised to guarantee it. If you cannot be patient with the character that God has placed in you, or do not suppress the evil that is sent between your sides, and you are afraid of adultery, then do not fear the maintenance of marriage and the maintenance of the house in kindness and the fulfillment of necessities. He asks God for piety and chastity. And since marriage is a covenant that does not specify a term or stipulate a condition, as its heavy-handedness in obligating its terms and preserving its fidelity does not make it difficult or narrow. That is, I should not say I married my daughter to you or your son. The condition of consent and acceptance comes. It is not correct and harsh in it for a



girl to be forced to marry someone she does not approve of, even if he is qualified, or to force a young man to marry someone who does not approve of her, even if she is of beauty and grace or what men like in women - and the second does not have a guardian, There is no reason in acceptance and cordiality that we ask about or a reason that we understand. Even if the son was asked about a secret that he intimated with his mother and father, then he began to talk to you about their kindness and care, and if he was asked about a secret that he intimated with them, he would have kept silent or stuttered!. So, it is nothing but a mercy that God deposits with whomever He wills and takes it away from whomever He wills, until you see of the sons who hinder his parents and of the fathers who despise his son. And when the female is forced to marry, the contract is nullified due to a defect in one of its pillars, for the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, said: (Do not marry a female until she is ordered, and do not marry a virgin until she give a permission), The compulsion shall take charge of the affairs themselves, if they wish, they permit the contract, otherwise not. And when a girl came to the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, and said: My father married me to his nephew, in order to raise his lowliness. So the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, made the matter to her, and she said: I agree with what my father did, but I wanted the women to know that the fathers have nothing to do with the matter. And how many a father, with his intention or his son, courtes a person of lineage or money who wants to open a door of bliss or honor for himself, and the same door that opens to his daughter misery and misery, and closes without people a door of abandonment and concealment, so that she does not live in herself and does not secure her heart, so she lives for, death and the unfortunate of life Its term is hoped for a day when the grievances will be returned to their people, and no offender will escape his crime. The dependent father, who is based on the affairs of his family and who is entrusted with their care, turns a curse on them. What is the sin of that father who forces his daughter or son to get married for less than that of the father who is forced into prostitution!. And the one who consents to marrying a woman under compulsion is no less than the adulterer, and only among those who are harebrained and reckless and who are affiliated with men.

And say about the forced son, it is not the least of what we

said about the forced daughter of misfortune, He does not live with her, and she does not live in to him, but rather oppresses her and oppresses him, and does not depend on her, but turns a curse on her and on himself, and misery, depression, weakness of determination and weakening of faith lie upon him. And God has made for compulsion a way to solve the marriage and announce the corruption of the contract, but how many of those who have been eliminated from the necessities of life, the rudeness of their families, they have narrowed themselves, and they have forced them to their days, and the tribe and the grandson were taken by the crime of his grandfather. And the hour of injustice we are in has not ended, so we catch up with what we have done. The stubbornness of the father in his daughter's betrothal to a competent suitor whom she accepts, and the Sharia stipulates that the marriage contract is forfeited by the guardian's guardianship, so it passes to the relatives of the first clan and the first. If they all fail, guardianship is transferred to the legal ruler, and the father refuses to reject an incompetent suitor, even if he loves her and she loves him.

Perhaps what we have mentioned regarding the ruling for the abolition of the father's guardianship rests a little on the societal custom, which should not be applied unless it does not violate the Shariah text and is continuous, i.e. uninterrupted. However, we find some customs that contradict the legal text, so they allow what God has forbidden or forbid what He has permitted, and people's frequency and inheritance refute the text and resort to it without it, and among them is the order to drop the mandate: As soon as a girl disobeys her father when she is not obligated to obey him, the chaste woman is accused of prostitution and the family is stigmatized. Among the pillars of the marriage contract, which took place in the course of custom, is the dowry and its value, and according to what the Shariah has approved, that everything that is valued with money is considered a dowry, and some morals are permitted, in the past, everyone with a profession gave a dowry according to his profession, so a Bedouin would give a camel, the merchant would give a garment, and the farmer would give land or palm trees, and whoever is unable or unwilling to give a commodity, he gave alms money.), and it is permissible from the meaning for the scholar to dowry in knowledge, as if he had memorized the Holy Qur'an.

And since the dowry is paid at the beginning of the marriage, and Sharia does not allow the completion of the marriage without it, unless the wife waives or pardons the dowry, but after it is established in the contract, she is not forced or compelled, and her guardian does not waive it: Since it is pure for her, no one else is able to, Among the things that were introduced in the corner of the dowry, the writing of an advance and a deferred dowry, and a list of movables, to



increase the hardening of the marriage pact, or to make it difficult for it?! There is a difference between them. If we say that the dowry is legislated to test the intention of the marriage partner by placing a financial burden on him, his bearing is believed to be the fidelity of the marriage. Most of what people used to do is to endow a dowry advance, which is made of gold jewelry, which is included in the list of movables as a pure right of the wife, and the husband does not have the right to take anything from her dowry. Unless he borrows from her for a specified period, or you look at it when it is easy, or you pardon the debt out of love and compassion between them. It is accompanied by the delay of the dowry, which is also new, and most often it is assessed by a sum of money that is to be fulfilled in the days of the two events: death if present or divorce if determined. He almost lost his loyalty in the first and the dispute broke out in the second. So you see arrogant men and semi-men abuse the mothers of their sons and trick them by eating their dowry. As long as the husband is alive and is provided, he remains indebted for the end of the dowry, and the wife is permitted to collect it whenever she wants. And upon the husband's death, she has the right to repay her dowry before dividing the inheritance. But if her term has already passed,

he must return the dowry to the value of the inheritance, so that he should not be falsified, deceived, or eat unjustly, and the one who was entrusted should fulfill his trust and fear God his Lord.

Exaggerate the value of your daughters, and do not deprive them of anything. We do not aim at money, nor do we aim at wealth. And when you valued your daughters and made their dowry a price for them, then you did not increase except by deceiving, and you did not exaggerate except

by deceiving. And if a person is valued by money and gold, and its value is in terms of its weight in gold, or its height and width is money, then in the meaning of religion and the concept of man, it would be the most despicable and inferior of people. What is the value by which a person is evaluated without his religion, his character and his knowledge?! We do not bid for money or raise it. For the needy with the three we mentioned, we see a share of his religion that he deserves zakat and alms, and a share of his character in his politeness in asking people, and his knowledge is only some facts that burden him or a lot of knowledge did not benefit him.





THE DARK SIDE OF ART

Jomana Khaled, Freshman

Art. What is the first thing that comes to your head when you hear the word "Art"? How would you define art? And what does art makes you feel?

Well, art is in everything. It's in nature, writings, paintings, songs, acting, etc. Art is art when it makes you feel something. When it comes to what art makes you feel, the answer depends on the artist himself. Mostly we focus on the art ignoring the artist.

How could we while he's the creator on this art. His art reflects his emotions, it speaks of him, it's a message he wants to deliver to this world. This art might be full of love and joy, it might be too complicated to understand, and it might be darker than a moonless night.



Vincent Van Gogh

He was a Dutch post-impressionist painter. His unhappy life started so early when he was at middle school as he later wrote that his youth was "austere and cold, and sterile". However, his work is nearly always depicting a rough beauty and bold colors. Vincent started drawing as a child and over his short life painted thousands of works of art but he was never able to enjoy any success. He suffered from anxiety, depression and mental disorders but in fact these mental illnesses helped him produce his increasingly spectacular works of art. He went to a doctor seeking for a cure for his mental illness and he described his experience saying that he is "sicker than I am, I think, or shall we say just as much". On the day of 27th July 1890, van Gogh left the inn that he was staying at after breakfast. He didn't return until about 9pm and when he did, he was clutching his stomach. Vincent told the inn keeper that he had shot himself in his stomach and fallen unconscious but the cool air of the evening revived him. Though he tried to find the pistol to finish the job he couldn't find it and so had returned to his room where the inn keeper had found him curled up on the floor.

Local doctors were called but it became clear that little could be done for him in this quiet rural region and when the local police arrived to make inquiries van Gogh informed them "My body is mine and I am free to do what I want with it. Do not accuse anybody; it is I that wished to commit suicide." A telegram was sent to Vincent's brother, Theo who arrived in the afternoon and Theo kept his brother company until his death shortly after midnight. Theo said of his brother "He himself wanted to die. When I sat at his bedside and said that we would try to get him better and that we hoped that he would then be spared this kind of despair, he said, "La tristesse durera toujours" (The sadness will last forever). I understood what he wanted to say with those words."



This is said to be Vincent's last painting



Richard Gerstl

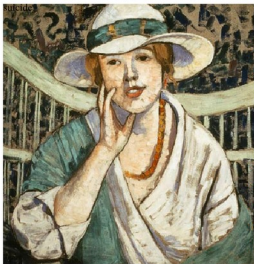
He was an Austrian painter known for his expressive psychologically insightful portraits. He was driven to suicide because of his affair with the wife of Arnold Schoenberg. He was found in an objectionable state with Schoenberg's wife, after which they fled. However, she returned to her husband for the sake of her kids. In 1908, Gerstl who was 25 back then burnt every paper and letter he had, hanged himself in front of his studio mirror and stabbed himself as well. It is believed that his last painting which is a nude self-portrait was made in a hurry, given its long, quick paint-strokes.



Grestl's last painting

**Georgette Agutte**

She was a French painter and the only woman to attend the École nationale supérieure des Beaux-Arts. She was a member of the Fauvist movement and a sculptor, and she owned a studio. She's well known for portraits of celebrities, imaginary figures and still life. In 1888, she married the critic Paul Flat. After her divorce in 1894, she married Marcel Sembat in 1897. After her husband's death she wrote on a note: "Voilà douze heures qu'il est parti. Je suis en retard" (He left 12 hours ago, I'm late) and committed



Georgette Agutte, The White and Green Hat

**Ángel Acosta León**

He was a Cuban painter. His style owes much to surrealism, and expresses the pain he felt through much of his life. His style of painting can be abounded by animals, humans and mechanical forms, along with wheels, a reference to his lifelong fantasy of being a bus driver. León committed suicide at the age of thirty-four.



Ángel Acosta León, Carretilla

**Jean-Michel Basquiat**

He was an American artist. His style was all about Neo-Expressionism and Street art. Neo-Expressionism works are characterized by their intense expressive subjectivity, highly textural applications of paint, vividly contrasting colors and return to large-scale narrative imagery. In his short life, Jean-Michel Basquiat was a pop icon, cultural figure, graffiti artist, musician, and neo-expressionist painter. Basquiat began to spray painting buildings in Lower Manhattan, using the pseudonym SAMO, earning him notoriety and a certain amount of fame. Although he was a successful artist, Basquiat became addicted to heroin, and after the death of his friend Andy Warhol in 1987, his addiction became worse. He became increasingly isolated, and died of a heroin overdose in 1988.



Riding on death, Basquiat's last painting

At the end we conclude that the art isn't supposed to be beautiful and full of life, it might be a sign of death. Artists put their breakdowns, traumas, hopes, feelings, and disturbance, all into the drawing.



WHO AM I IN TERMS OF SHADOW

Norhan Osama -level three- economics

We often ask about the nature of the human psyche, a question that philosophers and thinkers have gone in memory of it , and in an attempt to search for the metaphysics of the human psyche, the thinker Carl Jung, one of Sigmund Freud's students, appeared to us and formulated the shadow theory. Carl Jung lived with psychosis for five years, Claiming that he was able to dive into his dark side, he attempted to link concepts of psychology and spirituality, to find new ways to transcend the human condition, and introduce us to new concepts and developments such as the ego, the shadow, and the archetypes. The anima and the animus, and Jung said of the shadow that it has always been a moral problem that challenges the entire superego, because no one can be aware of the shadow without great moral effort, and to be aware of it requires recognizing the dark sides of the personality as present and real And this act is the basic condition for any kind of self-knowledge, (and the shadow is called a shadow because it contains that darkness where it becomes the thing that many people do not long to know, and it includes animal needs, sexual instincts, painful experiences and also aspects of self-knowledge. The positivity that the individual believes in is evil, which in turn remains hidden in the shadows .

The time for the birth of the shadow comes before we reach our logical mind to deal with messages from parents, neighbors, peers, or the whole world, and here the shadow is a protection for us from negative descriptions and criticism. What the shadow holds to prove to the world that we are not status, ineffective or worthless, then we prepare ourselves for the process of molding in a way that we thought would bring us love from childhood, support, acceptance and attention , we have made The characters the we belong to it , And this is what Marilyn Monroe talked about, as she felt her external fake and that it was manufactured by entrepreneurs, cinema, theater and advertising, and it is also the subconscious, which represents 95 percent of our imperceptible mental structure, and in our daily lives we use only five percent of our human consciousness, and our subconscious appears in behaviors that we are not aware of, such as life choices and motives And the stimuli and what is beyond them, that is, they are behaviors that are practiced



consciously, but also without awareness. The repetition of life mistakes comes from here, and to be more clarified, the thing or the action that you refuse to do so strongly and always try to avoid it, whether it is doing or saying, your rejection of homosexuality, hostility to it and homophobia strongly, means that you most likely have the inclination and motivation towards it, but if this tendency exists, your mind will not comprehend it, so in order to maintain your sanity , Your consciousness slams it into your subconscious

Then it reappears in the form of hatred and intense anger for gay people, and it may even lead to killing them and fighting them unjustifiably if necessary, projecting narcissism and psychopathy on some people and hostility to them all the time, and anger and disgust when you mention them, it means that you have mostly narcissistic and psychopathic qualities Throughout history, we have seen personalities who desperately defended honor, freedom, justice and values, and then do the exact opposite. It is not required that the shadow be the face of evil only, it is possible that the light is also, but you do not want it either, and absorbing the shadow and merging it with the superego requires several stages, such as integration and encounter, Which results in great anxiety and fear of facing our inner depths, assimilation is a long process that requires the presence of a therapist primarily, but also requires a number of hours of evaluation and reflection, and looking closely at the personal behaviors resulting from social adaptation, and therefore one must ask himself



some important questions How many times have you suspected that you are not real? How many times have you also questioned the nature of reality around you? This is evident in the story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, written by the Scottish author Robert Louis Stevenson, in which he tells the story of a man who turns into two people, namely, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and it was used in colloquial language after that to express contradiction and duality.

And the person's merging of the superego (ego), which is the fake self, with his shadow, he will obtain a third perfect product, and that is what we call acumen or wisdom and it is the highest spiritual and cognitive levels, and this is shown in Omar Ibn Al-Khattab before and after his conversion to Islam, where he was able to use his evil also to fight evil and And if it wasn't for him to have that tendency, he wouldn't be able to face evil also , as he said, "I am not in the dark, but the evil does not deceive me, and here is the meeting of the wonderful between the parts of his human soul . We will not live as half a soul or as part of a whole, but as a whole human being and not as parts of humanity , and we can't talk about shadow without mentioning the shadow archetypes, and one of the most famous types, the avoidant personality, receives messages in his childhood that he is not enough and that he is full of flaws and mistakes, so he avoids crowds and gatherings for fear of crowds seeing that truth even if it is a lie. As for what his shadow represents, he is known as a lover and he is very childish He gets angry like children, and loves suffocating, and there is another type, which is the hesitant, he cannot take decisions easily, he is always characterized by procrastination, and if he has to, he will not feel comfortable, because he always puts the possibilities before and after making decisions. His results in both cases, and he would be obsessed if he lost one of the possibilities, and this comes from a sharp choice in childhood, such as the separation of the father and the mother and his having to choose to live with one of them, and his shadow is known here as the warrior, as he tries to prove himself and sets the necessary limits for those around him and the things that bother him,



And this pattern can be real enough, and there's another type of personality, the idealists, usually dreamers about the world and making it a better place, to make room for the platonic dream, avoiding feelings of shame and guilt, which must be there in some proportion or else we won't mature. They have the ability to always see beauty in ugliness, but without seeing ugliness, even if there is no beauty around it. During those days, we heard about the murder that took place outside, and the killer was blue-eyed, so comments were pouring out on him indicating that leaving his crime of killing a mother and her child. Also, this type of character remained the worrier as well, in order to blend the truth into their imagination about those around them, and to give realism to their looks . Another type is the rebel , He always wants to challenge patriarchal laws and authorities, and in our teens we are all like that it is not possible to complete life in this way, it will become violent on everything that does not satisfy his whim, we only need it to discover ourselves then, and here comes his shadow, which is the musician, and the magician can see the whole picture, as he takes his brush The colors of good and evil together, and thus he has a great analytical and explanatory ability and this is what Mustafa Mahmoud enjoyed at the end of his life.



IN GOOD HANDS

BILAL GAMAL, FOURTH LEVEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE

One of the greatest actions that you can do is to take in a homeless child, take him into your care, contain him in your arms, help him become a person of stature when he reaches his maturity, and be like a parent to him. How great is this act! This is through two main directions, either through sponsorship or adoption. It is necessary to stop here for a while to clarify the difference between them.

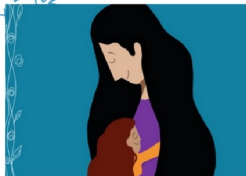
First: Sponsorship: In fact, sponsoring a child means that you shelter him, take care of him, raise him and realize his needs to the fullest, whether this child is known or even of unknown parentage, but with the condition that you do not attribute this child to yourself.

Second: Adoption: It also means that you take in a child and take care of him and raise him, but in addition to attributing this child to yourself and ascribing his name to your name, as well as the right of this child to obtain the inheritance from you, but in fact this method is not permissible because of its negative effects. Because a person attributes the child to himself, and we find that the difference between the two methods is the issue of lineage, but in general, this does not prevent that both carry an honorable and noble meaning,

which is to contain and harbor a child who has no shelter, to take care of him, to raise him and to compensate him for depriving him of his relatives.

The question that arises here, according to the rules of logic and humanity, is which of the two directions is more correct, sponsorship or adoption?

In fact, the most correct matter according to the rules of logic and humanity is "sponsorship" because you do not attribute the child to yourself as you do in adoption, and in order to support this opinion, let me prove it with a simple example and suppose that the child you adopted has a sister, and over time, when this child grew up and wanted to marry, his choice fell on this sister.





his choice fell on this girl, because of course he does not know that she is his sister, because the person who adopted him made his lineage for himself. Does this not cause a clear mixture of genealogies! This is a clear reason why you should sponsor children rather than adopt them.

Although sponsoring children is not a new thing, it was limited to some extent, due to the influence of some negative popular proverbs, such as the popular proverb that says, "O educator in other than your son, O builder in other than your possession," but we noticed in the recent period that the effect of such Proverbs began to fade, and requests to sponsor children increased significantly, and this increase was thanks to the television drama, in the past few weeks, the series "why not?" was launched in the second part of it, where this series sheds light on the issue of child sponsorship and encourages it. This series embodies a character who lost her parents and became lonely and frequented orphanages, during her tour of the orphanages, she saw a child of no more than ten years old and got attached to him and decided to take care of him, after the end of this series,

the Ministry of Social Solidarity revealed a noticeable increase in child sponsorship requests, and the Director of the General Administration of Family and Childhood at the Ministry of Social Solidarity revealed that the series "Why not?" contributed significantly to the increase in child sponsorship requests.

It is worth mentioning that the Ministry of Social Solidarity has been keen to put in place many conditions to sponsor children to ensure their good care and upbringing, and among these conditions is that the family requesting sponsorship has psychological, economic, social, health and material capacity to care for the child and realize his needs, in addition to the need for the family's headquarters to be in a valid and appropriate environment, in addition to the need for the family requesting sponsorship to open a bank account for the child and deposit an amount of no-less than five thousand pounds in it, and all these conditions will preserve the rights of children and ensure their good care and upbringing.

Child sponsorship really puts children in safe hands.





The Paradox of choice and the Fear of Better Options

Marc Nabil - Economics - Level four

Every day has a plenty of choices. You start your day by searching through your closet to choose what would you like to wear. When you're hungry, you choose your favorite food among long menus with different options. Arriving to shopping, and especially after the rise of the online shopping, you find yourself lost between dozens of choices of different qualities, prices and customers' reviews. And if you thought about investing your money, you spend a lot of time to decide which asset is more profitable. "Should I invest my money in Certificates of deposit or Government bonds? Gold or real estate? In a new project or in the stock market?"

The variety of choices make us suffer from what is called "Fear of better options (FOBO)". We always think that the variety of choices should be liberating. But in fact, it isn't. The presence of many acceptable choices limits one's freedom and wastes time and energy in what is not always so important. In addition, it makes you less happy. Investor and writer "Patrick McGinnis" defines FOBO as "The struggle to choose just one from a group of perfectly acceptable outcomes." So nowadays, we can't just make decisions simply.

Decisions vary according to their importance. It's evident that decisions like choosing a college or buying a new house are not as important as choosing what to eat for dinner. But, the problem here is that even simple decisions are now exhausting. According to American behavioral economist Colin Camerer, this paradox paralyzes choice and can make you feel bad about even a good choice. The American psychologist Barry Schwartz described this problem in his book "The Paradox Of Choice" by saying that too many choices limit one's freedom.

The presence of many choices makes it harder to take a decision and easier to regret in case you made a wrong decision. The feeling of regret consequently reduces your happiness. To explain why you regret, let's use one of microeconomics most famous concepts "The Opportunity Cost". It's defined as the value of other alternatives when one alternative is chosen. In other words, when you choose one of the available alternatives, the opportunity cost is the value of the unchosen alternative.

In this context, because of the presence of many available and suitable alternatives, when choosing between alternatives, a person regrets



not choosing all the other attractive alternatives which reduces the person's satisfaction.

Also, another problem is the escalation of expectations, when you have more options you expect to enjoy many more privileges as a result of your choice, when this is not always true. You can't always choose the best option. And even if this happened, you would be less satisfied because of the other alternatives you didn't choose.

Let's imagine that you and your friends decided to go out for dinner. So, you choose between a variety of different restaurants. What would you like to eat? Pizza, Burger, pies, desserts or something else?

Let's say that you and your friends chose pizza. So, you went with your friends to the restaurant and you found yourself lost between different flavors of pizza. Two of your friends suggested two different flavors they tried before, and you liked two other flavors.

And finally, after spending some time comparing between different flavors, prices, sizes and friends' recommendations, you choose chicken pizza. After receiving your order, you ate and you found that it really tastes good, but you expected it to be better. That's because you chose chicken pizza between many options so you had the feeling that it should be perfect. And when you tasted your friend's beef pizza, you found out that it tastes better which made you less satisfied even though your pizza tastes good. This is an example for what happens when having many options escalating your expectations.

In addition, the biggest problem of having many choices is self-blame. You always want to choose the best option. So, when you choose a wrong choice (or at least that doesn't meet your high standards) you don't stop blaming yourself. This is a phenomenon you can observe clearly with any student who doesn't like the domain of studies that he willingly chose.



After he had spent much time and energy in choosing the most suitable college or department, he didn't succeed. He blames himself because although he had many different choices, he chose a choice that was not suitable to his passion or capabilities.

What's the solution then for this exhausting paradox?

Patrick McGinnis suggests dividing decisions into three sections depending on their importance.

The first type is for decisions that are not important. In this type, there is no wrong choice. For example, you don't have to waste time or energy in thinking about which movie or TV series to watch. You may not even remember your choice after some time.

The second type is for relatively important decisions. These decisions have some consequences and many acceptable options like choosing a place for spending your holiday or buying a new device. These decisions require thinking.

And in this case, it's better to ask for the help of people who have past experiences and also make your own standards to facilitate the decision making process.

The third type is for the very important decisions. These decisions have many consequences on the long run. For example: choosing your college or buying a new house. These are the decisions that really need you to spend time and energy. Do not rush in these decisions but take your time in gathering all the required information, determine your criteria and compare each two choices till you take the suitable decision. Also, don't hesitate to ask for experts' advices.

Dear reader, I need you to know that for each decision, there will be consequences that may be satisfying and maybe not. So please, do not regret and do not blame yourself no matter how bad your decision was. You were not made to always take perfect decisions, and be sure that you learn by experience.